

The War In Pictures

SEPT 28th
1918

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

PRICE 10 CENTS

In Canada, 15 Cents

NOTICE TO READER

When you finish reading this magazine place a five-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors destined to proceed overseas. NO WRAPPING—NO ADDRESS



★ Copyright, 1918, by Leslie's

"The Birth of a Nation"

The Czecho-Slovaks declare their independence

E d i t i o n O v e r 5 0 0 , 0 0 0 a W e e k



Painting by F. C. Yohn

© COMM. ON PUB. INF. 1918

President Wilson thrilled by

"AMERICA'S ANSWER"

Second U. S. Official War Feature

THE audience at the first showing of "America's Answer" at the Belasco Theater in Washington, included President and Mrs. Wilson, and the greater part of our "fighting Cabinet."

They saw a huge American transport with 17,000 troops aboard—convoys by the U. S. Navy—American forces disembarking on newly completed American docks in France.

They saw row after row of American cannon—miles upon miles of American soldiers marching to the front—our boys hauling great guns into action, while fatherless French children waved them on to victory.

As one woman in the audience expressed it, "If they only would stop long enough for one to scan the faces, I feel sure that I would see my boy."

"America's Answer" will be shown in the following cities on the dates given:

Indianapolis, English's Opera House,
Sept. 30-Oct. 3.

Kansas City, Convention Hall,
Sept. 30-Oct. 5.

Cleveland, Gray's Armory,
Oct. 6-12.

St. Paul, Auditorium,
Oct. 7-13.

Minneapolis, Auditorium,
Oct. 14-19.

Milwaukee, Auditorium,
Oct. 20-26.

* * *

"Pershing's Crusaders," the first U. S. Official War Feature, which shows America enthusiastically taking her place by the side of the Allies, is playing in theaters all over the country. If it has not been shown in your town, ask your theater manager to get it.

* * *

See also "Our Bridge of Ships" and the Official War Review—at your favorite theater.

What They Say About "America's Answer":

New York Times

"The music, the tableau and almost every scene of the film brought forth cheers."

Philadelphia Ledger

"This is really a representative picture in which the fathers, mothers and friends of our soldiers may genuinely rejoice."

Boston Transcript

"It gives the first pictures of the Rainbow Division in action at the battle of Cantigny, when our men went over the top aided by French tanks."

Washington Herald

"It is a proud record of accomplishment, and one that no American can possibly watch unmoved."

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, George Creel, Chairman

Through the Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director, Washington, D. C.



Everlastin' Team Work

THAT fine spirit which the American people are showing in their determination to win the war opens the way for this pronouncement of policy covering the needs of the government as against the needs of individuals.

As manufacturers of a product which alike meets the needs of a nation at war and the needs of individual Americans engaged in essential industry, the General Motors Truck Company owes this expression of appreciation to those whose orders have been delayed. And the spirit with which these prospective customers have bowed to the greater needs of the war is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Either directly or through priority orders, those loyal Americans whose manufactured products may be utilized for war purposes are giving the government first call, and we, being in that class from the standpoint of production, are in turn, dependent on those who produce the raw materials that go into our own finished product.

So two conditions stand in the way of deliveries—factory production is curtailed by scarcity of material, and output for industrial needs is limited by government demand.

Could we run the factory at capacity both demands might be filled with reasonable promptness.

Until this situation improves, however, we ask the indulgence of all GMC customers—those who already own GMC Trucks and those who seek to buy.

"The everlastin' team work of every bloomin' soul", as Kipling puts it, will solve the problem—will bring about the day when war will be no more; when peaceful industry may resume the development which war has so ruthlessly interrupted.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

One of the units of the General Motors Corporation

Pontiac, Michigan

Branches and Distributors In Principal Cities

GMC TRUCKS

(415)

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

JOHN A. SLEICHER, *Editor-in-Chief*

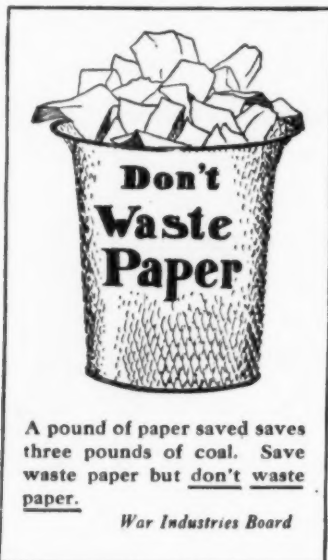
CONKLIN MANN, *Managing Editor*

10 CENTS A COPY \$5.00 A YEAR

Entered as Second-Class matter, January 8, 1913, at the Post
Office at New York City, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879

CXXXVII SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918 No. 3290

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"



Disastrous!

THE disastrous effects of Mr. Kitchin's War Revenue Bill are already foreseen in the injury it will do to the business of the country and especially to small business enterprises and the handicap it will place upon the successful flotation of the new Liberty Loan.

The first war revenue bill which Mr. Kitchin prepared a year ago was a botch, and the second which he had to prepare as an amended measure appears to be worse. There is wide objection everywhere to the proposal to fight the war and pay for it at the same time. Representative Fordney in a striking address entered his protest against this purpose and pointed out that the United States proposed to raise 45 per cent. of its war expenditures by direct taxation, while Great Britain raises only 28 per cent. He also said that this is the first time in history that a nation in stress of war did not increase its import duties and that while Great Britain, a great free trade country, is collecting \$10.70 per capita by a tariff for its 45,000,000 people, we are collecting only \$1.72.

Representatives Sterling, Longworth and Sloan all emphasized the same fact, the last-mentioned pointing out that Great Britain is collecting 13 per cent. of her revenue at her ports, and Canada 58 per cent., while our customs duties for this year were only a little over 6 per cent. He favored taxing the foreign rather than the American producer of goods.

Mr. Kitchin in defending his war taxes cites a few instances of enormous gains from war trade. No doubt there are such, and if a revenue bill could be drawn to get at these without pulling down the entire business fabric, no one would complain. For every instance of the kind pointed out by Mr. Kitchin, there will be found thousands of cases of small business enterprises just getting on their feet and in the promotion of which men have worn themselves out. These are left in despair over the prospect which Mr. Kitchin's tax bill presents.

We have got to win this war and shall win it, but the next thing to losing it will be the adoption of a revenue

policy that will leave our industries flat on their backs and unable to hold their own in the after-war competition for business. This is just what Germany would like and what it will get if Kitchin persists in the idea that we must not only fight the war but pay for it within the next few trying years.

Our North Carolina friend talks about the danger of Bolshevism in the United States. The surest way to make this danger real is by destroying the prosperity of our people by taxing business to death. Keep the country prosperous and the Bolshevism will have no show. The only possible justification for Kitchin's absurd and destructive tax measure is the desire to reach a profiteer here and there and make him disgorge, but we had far better let him go until we can catch him alone than to cripple or kill thousands of honest industries and thereby exhaust the nation's vitality in a mad effort to punish a few who deserve it.

Our Terms!

AMERICA knows how to fight and how to make peace. No other belligerent occupies just the same position we occupy. Our territory was not under the menace of an enemy's guns, nor did any treaty bind us to come to the defense of another nation. As the result of the war we do not expect to lengthen our boundaries or to secure damages. We entered a conflict we knew would be costly in life and treasure with a great moral purpose, to end militarism, to secure justice for oppressed people and peace for all the world.

It is gratifying to find the clean-cut minimum demands expressed by Senator Lodge being re-echoed all over the world. These terms should be borne in mind. They include the restoration of Belgium, the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta, Serbia and Roumania restored, independence for Poles and Slovaks, repudiation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, the Turk expelled from Europe, Constantinople a free port, Palestine freed from the Turk and the security of Syrians and Armenians guaranteed. Senator Lodge expresses the attitude of all, irrespective of party, who want to see the war won and its fruits preserved.

Among those who have given commendation to the peace terms outlined by Senator Lodge is the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, who gave hearty approval to the Senator's statement that "peace will not be negotiated but dictated."

A Win-the-War Congress

THE Maine election supports the Administration's policy of force to the bitter end. Let us elect no pacifists this fall. The four congressmen re-elected from Maine, all Republicans, stood by the President when many of his own party failed to do so. They voted for every war appropriation, for the conscription acts, and for conferring all the extraordinary powers the President and his advisers sought. This is a good time for the voters to turn down every pacifist no matter to what party he belongs and to make it their particular business to elect to Congress none but those who can be depended upon to sustain the policy of force until Germany has been driven to her knees and a peace with victory achieved.

This is not a time to elect to the Senate men who have boasted of their pacifist intentions, and have spent fortunes in endeavoring to secure a half-baked peace with Germany. Let the voters bear in mind the derelictions not only of so-called Republicans of the La Follette and Ford stripe, but of conspicuous Democrats like the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House. The real Chairman should be the Republican member, Mr. Kahn of California, who when the majority of the Committee failed to stand by the Conscription Act took charge of it himself and helped the Administration to put it through. A Republican majority in the House will insure the promotion of this deserving member to the Chairmanship of the Military Committee, and of a competent business man to the head of the Ways and Means Committee instead of the North Carolina lawyer who has twice made a miserable failure in framing a war revenue bill. The reason why is given by that excellent Wilsonian Democratic organ, the New York Times. Commenting on the Kitchin War Revenue measure, it says:

The foundation mistake of the makers of the bill was their attempt to assess taxes upon the smallest possible number of persons and businesses, leaving the great majority of the people free from any levy, direct or indirect. This policy was plainly dictated by politics, the desire to leave the mass of voters free from grounds of complaint against the party in power. Politics and finance are a bad mixture. A more general distribution of the burden would have been just, since all the people will enjoy the benefits of victory, and in that way any dangerous diminution of the funds available for bond purchases would have been avoided.

The Plain Truth

PATRIA! The Birth of a Nation, this week's cover by Charles Sarka, commemorates the recognition by the Allied nations of the Czecho-Slovaks.

GASOLINE! Several readers have written to express their opinion regarding the restriction east of the Mississippi on the use of gasoline by pleasure cars on Sunday. Some have suggested that a better method would be to restrict its use to a certain amount and permit the user to run his car whenever he pleased. To limit the use of gasoline to a certain amount to each owner of a car, while it would, of course, be equitable and fair to every one would involve an enormous amount of clerical machinery. When we realize that there are over five and a half million cars, we can readily see what an amount of detail it would necessitate to keep track of every car and to have each owner receive only the quota to which he was entitled. One of the highest authorities on the gasoline question, commenting on this situation, points out the waste in man-power and the enormous expense that would be involved in rationing gasoline to the five and a half million motor car owners in the United States. We are inclined to believe with him that the simplest and most effective way has been taken by imposing a restriction on the use of gasoline on Sundays, because that is the day on which more gasoline is used than on any other and mostly for pleasure. The prompt response of the American people to Mr. Requa's order shows how effectively they do the right thing when asked to do it, and they always will!

INDEPENDENT! The independence of the working man from the domination of so-called political leaders was distinctly shown at the recent meeting of the New York State Federation of Labor at Rochester. It was discovered that one labor leader who had been appointed to a lucrative public place in New York by Mayor Hylan had inserted in the resolution of the convention a secret rider committing organized labor to the support of Tammany Hall's candidate for the governorship. Another representative of labor serving in a State department, under Republican auspices, openly charged that Tammany's labor representative was "playing peanut politics in attempting to sacrifice the Federation of Labor to further his own political ambitions." These are the words of a press dispatch reporting the news: "After an hour of bitter wrangling, the convention agreed to refer the report back to the committee." This incident abundantly testifies to what we have repeatedly said, and that is that political labor leaders who secure lucrative positions because of their supposed influence with the labor vote are promising to deliver what they cannot control. The working men of this country are as independent as the farmers or the business men when election day comes around. No one controls their vote, and the credulity of politicians in believing otherwise almost surpasses belief.

MOONEY. Many commendations have come to us for the stand we have taken against attempts to intimidate justice in the case of Thomas Mooney, convicted by the courts of California for perpetrating a bomb outrage on the San Francisco preparedness parade. One reader likes the demand for Mooney's release to the mob's cry of centuries ago, "Release unto us Barabbas." Whether the allusion is altogether happy or not, the fact remains that Mooney is under sentence of death after due trial and conviction by the courts of California on the charge of having taken human life. Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, calls attention to two remarkable attempts to secure Mooney's release. One by the threat of a universal strike in case the Governor refuses to set aside the verdict of the courts, the other the visit of a large delegation to President Wilson insisting that he should grant Mooney a new trial irrespective of the action of the sovereign State of California, and regardless of the Constitution of the United States, a proceeding which Senator Thomas calls "perilously close to treason." In this connection it should be recalled that when McNamara was being tried on the charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building, killing a score of law-abiding printers who were earning an honest living, a similar plea was made for that wretched creature and a quarter of a million dollars was raised for his defense. Within a week's time, on the advice of his lawyer, he confessed his guilt! The demand for Mooney's release and the persistent effort to have the President bring it about even by over-riding the constitutional rights of a State, is the more remarkable because it follows Mooney's orderly trial and conviction by the courts of California and the exhaustion of every right of appeal that the ordinary citizen possesses. It is not surprising that the rumor is heard that Mooney threatens to make a full confession, as McNamara did, implicating all his associates, unless they get the halter off his neck.

THE TRIBUNE takes *this means of reaching other than its own readers with a story that has been refused at advertising rates by the New York newspapers and billboards.*

This is the story.

IN the course of a campaign against seditious and disloyal publications, undertaken at the urgent request of the government, the TRIBUNE exposed the disloyalism of the Hearst newspapers in a series of articles entitled, "Coiled in the Flag—Hears-s-s-t."

WHILE the TRIBUNE was engaged in this work the newsdealers of Greater New York declared war on the Hearst newspapers, for economic and patriotic reasons. All the members of the New York Publishers' Association, except the TRIBUNE, resolved to treat this action on the part of the newsdealers as an illegal boycott and agreed to support Hearst by refusing to sell their papers to any dealer who stopped buying the Hearst papers. This was to say that a newsdealer who for any reason refused to handle Hearst's American or Journal, or who reduced his daily orders for them could buy no other morning or evening newspaper. The Publishers' Association was afraid that if the newsdealers could overthrow the influence of Hearst they would be strong enough to demand a general reduction in the price of papers.

IN view of its fight against the Hearst newspapers, which had led to their being denounced by the National Security League and barred from many communities for patriotic reasons, the TRIBUNE could not stand with Hearst commercially. The TRIBUNE, therefore, acting alone, announced that it would sell to all newsdealers alike, without discrimination, whether they handled Hearst newspapers or not.

THEREUPON, the Publishers' Association representing (besides the Hearst newspapers) The World, the Times, the Sun, the Herald, the Staats-Zeitung, the Evening Sun, the Evening World, the Evening Telegram, the Mail, the Globe and the Post, decreed that the circulation of the TRIBUNE should be restrained.

NOTE—Owing to the scarcity of print paper and the rules of conservation now being observed, it is impossible for the TRIBUNE to exceed its paid circulation—otherwise it would undertake to give this story unlimited circulation in New York from its own presses. The same condition as to paper limits the distribution of pamphlets. Therefore, those who are with us in this fight are requested to give this page further circulation. Cut it out and mail it to your friends and ask them to remit it to others.

IT notified the American News Company not to deliver the TRIBUNE to anti-Hearst newsdealers. The American News Company is a monopoly and absolutely controls the distribution of morning newspapers in New York. Acting on orders from the Publishers' Association it refused to deliver the TRIBUNE to newsdealers who either cancelled or reduced their orders for the Hearst newspapers.

AT this point the TRIBUNE was expected to choose between sacrificing its anti-Hearst policy or losing control of its circulation. The TRIBUNE chose instead to fight it out. The first step was to meet the newsdealers' economic problem by reducing the price of papers from \$1.40 to \$1.20 per hundred. When this was announced the American News Company refused to deliver the TRIBUNE at all to any newsdealer, except at the old price of \$1.40 per hundred. Having attempted by its monopolistic power to dictate to whom the TRIBUNE should be sold, this organization proposed now to say at which price it should be sold.

THE TRIBUNE then proceeded to organize its own delivery system, a thing so difficult and costly to do that no New York morning newspaper has ever tried it under conditions now existing.

MEANWHILE Hearst has invoked the aid of the city administration, through Mayor Hylan, whom the Hearst papers pretend to have elected to office. Licenses of the anti-Hearst dealers have been removed. There have been injunction proceedings in the courts and incipient riots in the streets, all of which the New York papers have steadily ignored in their news columns. The newsdealers are soliciting popular contributions to a defense fund. Checks should be sent to Lemuel Ely Quigg, their counsel, at 32 Liberty Street, New York.

THE TRIBUNE has retained Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, as special counsel to seek the legal redress to which it may be entitled.

New York Tribune

An Anxious Moment for One Boche



Coming out of his dugout the Hun prisoner wonders if Americans, French, British or Italians are waiting for him, and also what will be the attitude of his

visitors upon meeting. Seldom does the camera record a more interesting study in facial expression than it caught as this German gave himself up to a Scotch soldier.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH BY THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

On French Battlefields



PHOTOGRAPH BY FRANK F. FORTNA, EDITOR

The grave of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who was killed recently in the United States Air Service in France, as it looks on the plane where his machine fell to earth. The Germans first placed a wooden cross over the mound of earth. As soon as the Americans and French regained the terrain they enclosed the grave with white birch saplings and the Salvation Army placed a floral wreath on it. Lieutenant Roosevelt's photograph is in the circle.



German prisoners removing their wounded under the direction of United States soldiers. The taking, by the First American Field Army, of the St. Mihiel salient south of Verdun was followed by countless scenes such as this as 20,000 prisoners were taken within a few hours.

The "Y" at Work in Italy

Photographs by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent



The Italian army has evidently credited the American Y. M. C. A. with possessing common sense and discretion, as the Y. M. C. A. cars are allowed the greatest freedom of movement in the zone of war. During heavy campaigns the Association proves its flexibility by hastily organizing "posts" under the shadow of the lines, and by covering wide areas by means of generously stocked, speedy camions.



The Arditi are the storm troops of Italy, and they are a wild, hot-blooded, harum-scarum crew of picked athletes. When the American Y. M. C. A. opened a "casa," an Italian officer hinted that the Italians might learn something from the Americans. "You've got to show us," said the boys. Thereupon Dr. George F. Braden, head of the Association's physical program, took off his coat and did them one better in every stunt which they proposed, and then demonstrated a few new ones.



The first American soldiers who came to Italy were eighteen enlisted men and twelve officers who formed a mission attached to Italian G. H. Q. They were the objects of much curiosity. In consequence they were on their best behavior. But on a day's picnic, followed by an old-fashioned American doughnut dinner, the doughnuts being contributed by Mrs. Carroll, the wife of the American consul at Venice, the boys turned themselves loose and put all the "pep" into a volley ball game.



A Y. M. C. A. secretary shaking hands with the youngest Italian doughboy. This lad, a little shy of twelve years, is regularly enlisted, and takes the full grief of work.

"Bocce" is one of the national games of Italy, being a sort of outdoors variety of bowling. One of the strong ideas of the American Y. M. C. A. is to bring recreation to the soldiers to ward off staleness. Here is a bocce court cleverly built behind camouflage, immediately under the eyes of the enemy. It adjoins one of the huts managed by the Association, which is also remarkably camouflaged. Although the range of the enemy guns extends far to the rear of this playground, it has so far nestled in an oasis of safety. This hut, or "casa," aims to help marching troops.



Italy has mobilized thousands of women workers for the infinite task of dust-laying. All day they hoist the water from the irrigation ditches with a tin can-sprayer.

Norman Hapgood's Page

On this page Mr. Hapgood presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Hapgood's opinions



may differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

Age and War

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was 39 years old, and a member of Congress when he wrote:

"My old withered dry eyes are full of tears yet." In the same year he wrote: "I suppose I am now one of the old men; and I declare, on my veracity which I think is good with you, that nothing could afford me more satisfaction than to learn that you and others of my young friends at home are doing battle in the contest, and endearing themselves to the people, and taking a stand far above any I have been able to take in their admiration."

We are now in a time more critical than Lincoln's. Why is it that old men are conducting the nations in this emergency? Would one not have said that after four years of unexampled strain, when every country is seeking efficiency as never before, men of 35 to 45 would have risen to the highest places? What do we find? Hindenburg is 71. The Prime Minister of France is 77. General Foch is 67. As this war goes, Ludendorff is young. He is 53. Young also is Lloyd-George; he is 55. The greatest worker associated with him, Lord Milner, is 64. Kitchener was 66. You can't explain it away by any theory of young men not having their chance, for these days the search everywhere is for force. For some reason or other a man in his forties has now come to be looked upon as young.

"It is," said Dr. Johnson, "a hopeless endeavor to unite the contraries of spring and winter." Apparently it is not hopeless, yet it is indeed surprising that no Nelson, Pitt, or Napoleon, in point of youth, has been thrown up by the war, except Kerensky, who lasted but a little. While youth and early middle life are on the whole the most efficient eras, the rule evidently needs reserve in its application. Perhaps frequently the most efficient are those who combine long experience with a vitality unusual at their age. Lincoln knew how to express himself. He said: "A fellow once advertised that he had made a discovery by which he could make a new man out of an old one, and have enough left over to make a little yellow dog."

Obviously the fellow was no quack.

Foch's Doctrine

A REFRESHING thing about Foch is his dislike of talk about being attacked by superior numbers. He thinks it is a general's fault if he is attacked by superior numbers. Granted anything like reasonable equality, it is his business to attack, at the right time and place, with superior numbers, not to squall about the Germans withdrawing troops from Russia or getting them by magic. "It is the general," he said in a lecture, "not the troops, that lose battles." [He hates alibis.] Like Napoleon, his model, he says it is up to the commander to have surprise, mass, and speed on his side. Napoleon said it was not the Romans who conquered Gaul, but Caesar; not the Carthaginian soldiers who made Rome tremble, but Hannibal; not the Prussian soldiers who defended Prussia for 7 years against the three greatest powers of Europe, but Frederick. Of course, there is another side to the truth—that put by Tolstoi in "War and Peace"—but the Napoleonic view adopted by Foch is the healthy view for a commander to accept.

The British Election

FOR a Liberal of judgment, rather than of doctrine to be applied always, the probably approaching election in England may offer a problem. Lloyd-George is playing a difficult game, and playing it with power and skill. But he is inevitably making enemies. A radical by temperament, he has had to work harmoniously with Tories like Northcliffe, Carson, Curzon, and Milner. When Mr. Gompers went over to show the British laboring men how little they knew about the true meaning of patriotism, after four years of war, he must have made Lloyd-George tired, but Lloyd-George had to praise him. His subservience to Ulster has cost him much, and his treatment of Asquith is not forgotten. Yet he and Milner (with Kitchener) are the most efficient steam-engines in

Britain's war-effort: so what are you going to do about it? Here is Shakespeare:

Naught shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true.

The British Labor party, on the whole, and a part of the Liberals, fear the Prime Minister will not be found, when the political war-crisis comes, with Asquith, Grey, Smuts, and Woodrow Wilson, actually believing in the possibility of a partnership of nations. They think he will be committed by his friends to the old and easy doctrine of merely shackling the present enemy, in some handy disguise and readily available phrases. Yet they know in their hearts that Asquith, Smuts, and Grey, or any other firm Liberals who can be mentioned, would be inferior to George and Milner in driving power. So the dilemma is difficult for one who wishes both to win the war and to attain the objects for which we say the war is fought.

Diplomacy

AN attempt will be made, I think unfairly, by the extreme radicals, to tie up Lloyd-George with the failures of Allied diplomacy. The attack will be unfair, because the Prime Minister cannot give his real excuse. Those mistakes are most of them beyond remedy, and therefore the generous will let them alone, so that this line of attack will depend largely on the situation in Russia when the election comes. Again, on the question of thinly-disguised Japanese intervention against the Soviets, Mr. George has a defense that he cannot use. The force of this criticism from the Labor party and such Liberals as are in opposition will depend on events rather than on principles. If the successful attempt to mess-up the Soviet government results in a military situation temporarily better for us, as the French have believed it would result, then the future will count for little, and the course will seem justified. If, however, the Russian peasants, who are the Russian masses, should before the election on the whole become enraged, through the Allied movements, then the Prime Minister will suffer for it at the polls. Calculating chances, however, I should say he would return with a large majority; thanks to his own energy, and to Ferdinand Foch.

Is Breakfast Dangerous?

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S habit of making working engagements at breakfast has made a hit, even in France. One of Disraeli's grand ladies observed: "Men who breakfast out, or who give breakfasts, are generally dangerous characters; I would not trust them." Remember, she was a great lady. According to the poet, the mighty Julius Caesar said:

"Let me have men about me that are fat;
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights;
Yond' Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much; such men are dangerous."

Well, Caesar was right in his way. Cassius was a rebel. Lloyd-George is an invader. The most fertile and constructive reformer I have ever worked with likes to make engagements for 7.30. Perhaps breakfasts are dangerous—but dangerous to what?

Our Contribution

A FRENCH general told me last December, that if the United States maintained 500,000 fighting troops in France up to their full numbers, the French would be highly pleased, and did not expect that number ever to be exceeded; merely to be reached, and then kept up. This conversation, held ten months ago, gives an idea of the credit coming to our nation for what we have accomplished, and securely arranged to accomplish by the time next spring's fighting begins. Meantime there is something also in the slogan that "food will win the war," and through the saving in the United States the morale of France, Italy, and England is being increased by more abundant rations, while the deadly effect of under-feeding goes steadily on in Germany. There have been bad errors, like the effect of national vanity in aircraft production, but the total record is far ahead of what our allies expected.

Reading About Russia

FOLKS are constantly asking me for books in English about Russia, so I append a list that can be secured through American bookstores:

- (1) M. J. Olgin, "The Soul of the Russian Revolution," the best brief account of developments up to March, 1917.
- (2) Harold Williams, "Russia and the Russians." Williams is rather conservative, as the word is used now, but he is fair-minded. He has lived in Russia, and he has a Russian wife.
- (3) Professor E. A. Ross, "The Russian Upheaval," solid and just.
- (4) Ernest Poole, "The Dark People." Mr. Poole has understood the fundamentals amazingly well and expressed them stirring.
- (5) Paul Vinogradoff, "Self-Government in Russia." Professor Vinogradoff teaches Russian at Oxford and is cadet in his sympathies.
- (6) G. de Wesselitzky, "Russia and Democracy," brief and well-informed.
- (7) G. Alexinsky:
 - (a) Modern Russia
 - (b) Russia and the Great War
 - (c) Russia and Europe

(8) Kluchevsky's History of Russia, the standard history among those translated into English, although the really standard history is Solovyov's.

(9) Stephen Graham. Perhaps his best book is "With the Russian Pilgrims to Jerusalem."

The standard history of literature is Waliszewski's. It is rather old. Dr. C. T. Hagberg Wright, who knows Russia sympathetically, has written a small volume called "Great Writers of Russia." The best current information is to be found in *The Russian Review*, of Liverpool, temporarily suspended; *The New Europe*; and *The Manchester Guardian*. In this country no other paper gives as much news as *The Christian Science Monitor*, full of information from all angles.

Passing Baseball Heroes

THE great baseball figures of the past disappeared from their pedestals not suddenly, but little by little. Anson played into his forties, like Lajoie and Cy Young. Kelly when he died was no longer king, nor was Clarkson the prince of pitchers. The Tinker to Evers to Chance trio are still alive, as are Matthewson and Wagner. Now for the first time, on account of the war, the leading players disappear before they have begun to slip, and probably will never return to the majors, with the exception perhaps of a few who are very young, like Ruth. Cobb, Alexander, Speaker, Collins, Johnson, Jackson step down suddenly, to the battlefield or the factory, and hereafter will be plain people, as after their presidencies were Hayes, Harrison, Arthur, Cleveland, Taft. It is possible that some of these players may emerge in another occupation through their own efforts, like Billy Sunday, Al Spalding and Governor Tener, or through their children, like Sid Farrar, or in both ways, like George Wright, now over 70 and winning credit at golf. But in the main they are gone.

It is hard to tell, but I doubt if twenty years hence any of those just leaving, except Cobb, will rank in fame with the dozen greatest of the past. They ought to do so, in their ability, but picturesqueness usually has to be added, to make the permanent place, or some almost single-handed record, like Radbourne's. Cobb's niche is secure. George Wright, after neglecting the diamond for years, went to see Detroit, in order to probe the cause of Cobb's reputation. He was fortunate in seeing the foremost player have an opportunity to bring out his characteristic gifts. A Texas leaguer put Cobb easily at first. Whether he could reach second or not was a matter of a fraction of a second. Cobb's calculation was made well before he reached first. His slide and the ball reached second together. The second-baseman dropped it and it rolled a few feet. Again the calculation was a matter of less than a second. Again Cobb, on his feet in a flash, arrived with the ball. Later he scored the winning run. "So," said Wright to me, as we were crossing the ocean on the same ship, "I saw his greatness. The physical equipment makes the first-rate athlete, but in baseball, if you are to stand out above the other first-raters, the mental qualities must be there also. Without his lightning mind Cobb would be a fine player, but he would not be Ty Cobb."

Starting Some "Yankee Rough Stuff"

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent

FOR a few hours after the bombardment of a stone-walled village there is a ghastly whiteness to the ruins, the clear and shining whiteness of a shroud. Rain and dust come. The whiteness sloughs away. Under four years of bombardment there are many villages in Northern France which have been destroyed utterly, with no trace left in the heaps of rubble even of the lines of the streets.

With a brilliant sun breaking through the clouds I first suddenly saw Vaux in its staring whiteness. Its destruction was complete in a shelling of but four hours, and it was American artillery which had struck with the suddenness of a lightning bolt.

Vaux stands figuratively and actually as a gateway on the road to Château-Thierry. It is in ruins, but those very ruins are a monument to the day when the great German offensive was broken. The bombardment and the storming of Vaux registered something more than the stopping of the avalanche. The official communiqué from General Foch coined the epigrammatical words, "counter-offensive." A doughboy, mostly bandages, raised himself up on his elbow from his stretcher and issued a less exalted communication. "Say, we sure started some Yankee rough stuff, didn't we?"

Later, a couple of days after the Americans had pushed into Château-Thierry, I was standing under a burlap strip which was turning the rain from a camion-load of supplies that the Y. M. C. A. had managed to bring up. A boy came along. He was a private from a machine-gun company.

"What's the limit on chocolate?" he asked.

"A cake to a man," said the secretary.

"Well, I need all that's coming," said the boy.

"We've gone over the top four times in two days on beans."

The limit was called off. As he was storing his supply in his pockets, he addressed us in general: "Those Jerries have been complainin' they want a rough war. We've sure been trying to accommodate them."

"Over the top," he had said. We lack the speed in changing our phrases that we've shown in changing the war game. Over the top suggests parapets and pandoses, fire steps and traverses, barbed-wire and No Man's Land—the whole rigamarole of stabilization in ditches. Over the top now goes for any sort of advance, charging across wheat fields or deploying through thickets.

"It's a hand-grenade game," they told us when we landed in France. It was, then. "Forget that rifle stuff," they said.

However, rifles were still being packed around. Nothing else had yet been issued on which to fix bayonets. The Yankees were willing to put some smoke on the grenades and to try to cut the plate under instruction, but they rebelled against the mental exercise of trying to forget how to shoot. A sergeant told me of the report some of the men brought back who had been billeted with the British, the story of a Tommy who sprinted half across Flanders dragging his rifle in his left hand and trying to catch up with a routed Heinie raider, so that he could hurl a bomb. The sergeant ended up: "Say, believe me, remembering how to shoot has allowed us to forget a lot of that trench stuff in short order."

On that day when we first started the Yankee rough stuff and threw a monkey wrench into the German gear box, a Captain of Marines was sitting on a stump on a road sou'-sou'-west of Château-Thierry. In peace days there were no stumps in economical France. This stump had had a German "155" as its lumberjack. The road was none other than that shady thoroughfare which Jerry had marked on his maps *nach Paris* for a July tour. The



The Yankee guns thundered but four hours on Vaux to write it unwillingly off the map of France.

Captain was wrapping a bandage around a scratch on his left forearm. His left hand held a cigarette. The directions to his men were incisive, but his accent had something of the soft drawl of Virginia.

"Say," was his greeting as he squinted up into the sun from under his helmet, "do you know the kind of orders we're getting? Huh! Proceed on the road till you find a war and then fight."

He and his men followed up that road and found their war. The boche did not remain in proximity, or near proximity. If we had that road in America we might be tempted to preserve its shell-swept destruction as a memorial. Not alone through our usual habit of preserving all holes in all roads. But France can spare memorials. Within the day shovelfuls of gravel were patching up those craters, and camions and motors were moving along in pursuit of the receding front.

Once upon a time—four years ago—our idea of France was hardly more real than that it was a map in which we stuck blue pins to represent the French lines, and red pins to represent the British, and yellow to show the boche. Today there are American graves at

Château-Thierry. In our hearts that road is not a line across a map. It is sacred ground.

When the German squads came down the road their artillery, naturally, had one longest shot to its credit. That farthest shot reached out into an unwounded country. You come upon the shell hole of that farthest shot most abruptly. The yellow earth is surrounded by the gold of a wheat field. It is a sudden, sharp, strange demarcation. Lying not far behind that crater is another, and countless pits have plowed the ungathered fields for all the other miles onward to Château-Thierry. The war is so big that we are always dealing in the biggest, wide-spreading phrases in our vocabulary. We try to talk about "the cost of the war extending to generations yet unborn." But for those peasants along the Valley of the Marne the limit of the distance of that farthest Hun shell had a very concrete and definite meaning.

The long slope of the hill rises to a crest. Under the crest lies Vaux. It was on that long slope that the handful of Americans looked from one to another among themselves and each man saw in the eyes and set of the jaw of the comrade next him that he was there to fight. Any wave of retirement that might happen along could pass by them, through them, or over them, but the hour had come for them to make use of their Yankees cartridge clips.

Those Americans were not misled by any misinformation about where the advancing line of Germans was, nor concerning the enemy's numbers. They did not pretend to know those details. They were on that road to find a war, and the direction in which they were heading was calculated to spring that discovery.

A signal corps messenger came out of the edge of the woods in which the Yankees were cleaning up machine-gun nests. "Gee!" he called out to me as he climbed on to his motorcycle, "those woods is full of news!" He had been a cartoonist on a western paper. As a professional it is to be imagined that he knew news when he saw it. And heard it! But during a quieter moment he had told me that his fingers were dumb before the bigness of it. The first essential of news, as we were once taught, is first to tell "who." But that is now the first refusal by the censor, a needful censorship over a campaign which is not yet finished. Nevertheless, with no censorship at all what would we be writing? Good reporting?—that would be the best hope. With the inspiration, it has been a thousand times said, we should be writing literature. Possibly. Literature is more likely to come from the pencil of a boy writing to his mother. The best history of today would be to tell the story of some one American division, but most of all would such an attempt need the breaking of every rule on the censor's list. It ends up that the correspondent's privilege is to see more than he can digest, and his opportunity is to reduce from the chaos of impressions and information

at least one fact worth the telling at the hour.

What, then, is this breaking into open warfare which the doughboys are calling the "rough stuff"? There has been something of a flourish to the announcement. True, open warfare is older than the day when Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, but Joshua did not have the experience of trench warfare back of him, and we have.

The beginning of the evolution into position fighting and away from the trench idea on the present highly active front came from the Germans really wishing a rough war. They had the preponderance in divisions and they were ready to make a go for a decision. There was a push

Continued on page 422



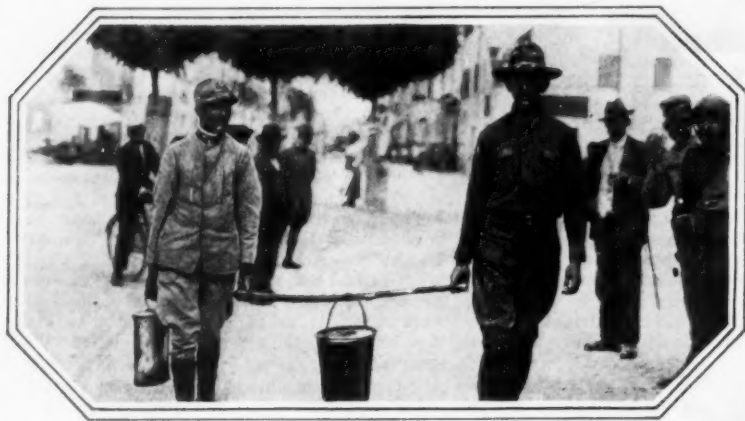
Dust to dust is the way of war. High explosives quicken the process on steel and stone and mortar.

The Yankees at Home in Italy

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE
Staff War Photographer



Taking the U. S. army horses to water at the town well in an Italian village where several thousand of our men are quartered close behind the front. Men, officers, horses and equipment reached Italy in splendid condition. And now the cry is for more.



Bringing up the soup; an Italian and a newly arrived Yankee working together near the front.



Jimmy Hare isn't half as ferocious as one would expect a war-scarred veteran to be, and when he writes, "the Italian children worship our boys," it means something. The soldier on the ladder is putting up a telephone wire.



The ice cream cone in Italy. Usually the American soldier engaged in the arduous duty of eating ice cream or fruit purchased from a huckster is ably and willingly assisted by a small army of children, but these two doughboys are getting all.



The quartermaster's men with their "wonder boxes" are the most interesting of all our soldiers to the Italians of the streets. "To the eternal credit of the Italians let it be said that they have refrained from profiteering, extortion and selfishness in their dealings with our soldiers," writes Mr. Hare.

When *the* Sun Shines in Italy

Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND,
Staff Correspondent



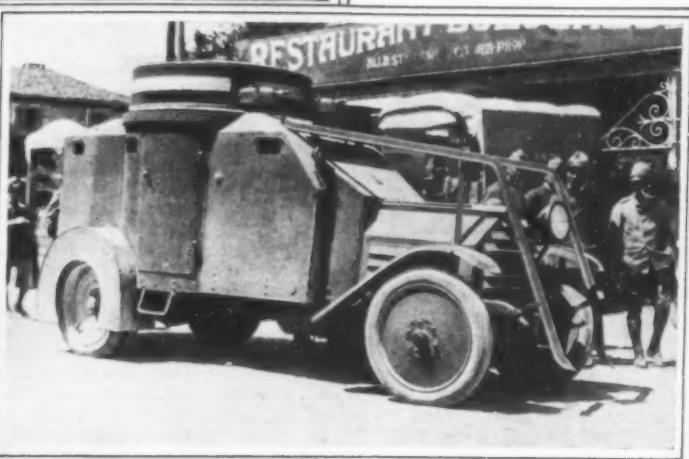
Mrs. Helen Johns Kirtland at the front in Italy. She is standing in the giant shell crater which was the evidence of the Austrian's morning hate. The evening hate was not yet due. The Austrians are almost as regular as the northern Teutons in their punctuality in matters of bi-daily courtesy.



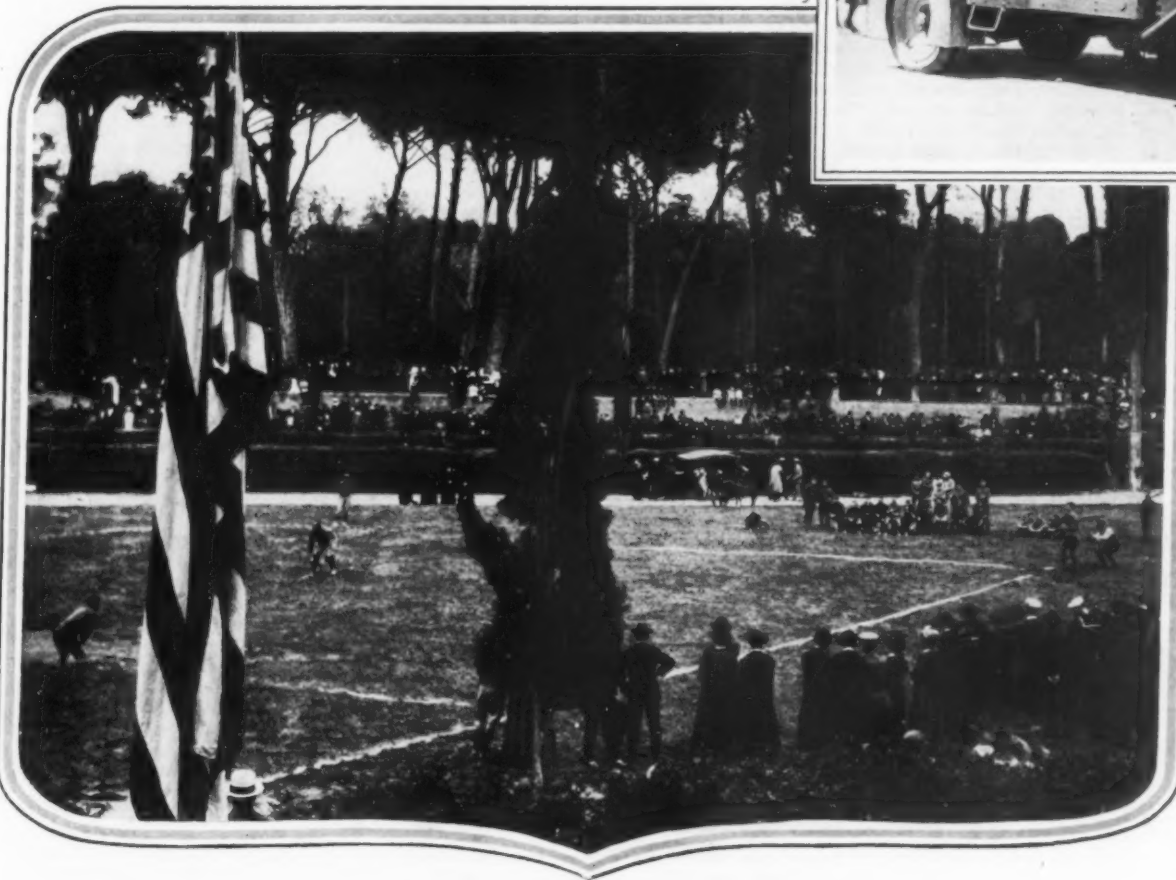
Owing to their supremacy in the air, the Italians were able to advance their observation balloons much nearer the lines than dared the Austrians, and these stationary eyes could be seen in long rows across the front as far as the dots showed against the sky. These sausages are rather particular about their treatment, and the men take a pride in being adequate nurses to their special requirements.



This powerful explosive looks like a coil of rubber and is used to hurl projectiles at short range from a mortar. Aimed toward the sky the shells fall almost perpendicularly, the accuracy in range being determined by the length of explosive cut off from the coil. The strip is curled into the shell case and is exploded after discharge by a fulminating cap.



These armored cars, very little in evidence during the lulls between offensives, were hurrying to the front. They are not tanks and they have to keep to the roads, but they have their own special value during a retirement or advance, especially in the country of the lower districts of the Piave where advances must be fought out along the roads.



The first baseball game ever played at Rome. The beautiful Borghese gardens made a perfect field. The teams were from the American Army and Navy. All Rome was thrilled by the event, and as it was a perfect social success, the spectators went home spreading propaganda for the great American sport. All the Americans in the college for priests were there, together with the American war colony. The Italians thought the cheering more weird than the game. The Y. M. C. A. promoted the affair.

TEAR up a grown plant by the roots and thrust it into alien soil, and it will need fostering if it is to take hold and prosper. Something closely akin to that uprooting and transplanting process has been performed upon two million young Americans by this war. They have been lifted out of their normal environment, social and economic, and hustled into a difficult and strenuous existence of which they knew nothing. Our great and now smoothly running war-machine sees that they are trained to the new ways in which they should go. The Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board and the American Library Association expertly look after their leisure hour interest and activities inside the camps, and these contribute invaluable to that morale which is likely to be the final determinant of victory. Only one element lacked for the new adjustments. Here was the great and growing military organization, a world closely circumscribed within itself. Outside lay the world of work and play, eager to devote itself to the interests of the soldier and sailor within that fenced-off circle, if it but knew how. The War Camp Community Service came into being to show it how.

The War Camp Community Service forms the missing link. It joins up the two worlds, military and civil, in whatever way is most practical and most beneficial to the uniformed man. By "beneficial" I do not mean that the Service is organized to do the enlisted man good, or save his soul or mend his body. Other accredited and skilled agencies have these matters in hand. The business of the Community Service is, stating it briefly, to make the soldier or sailor feel at home in whatever place he has been transplanted to. It has ringed our cantonments with a girdle of simple and open-hearted hospitality. To the enlisted man in camp it says:

"The community around this cantonment is your town. It wants to know you if you want to know it. We're here to see that you get together. Make yourself at home."

More than three hundred cities, towns and villages in this country now have stations of the War Camp Community Service, each a little different from the other according to the local conditions. Of the half dozen which I have seen at work, perhaps the most typical is that just outside of Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. All of the stations, by the way, are outside the military lines, technically if not always geographically, for the Service, while officially endorsed by the Government as a co-ordinate army and navy activity, and an integral part of our war-system, takes root, not in the military, but in the civilian, organism.

About the first thing that the rookie discovers on arrival at Ayer is that he is a member of a club; two clubs, in fact, with special privileges in several other organizations, but one organization that is peculiarly his own. This is the Soldiers' Club at Robbins Pond, practically within the confines of the camp. He hasn't been elected to it. He hasn't been invited to it. No initiation fee or dues have been exacted, nor has there been any formula of entrance into membership. He just belongs because he's a soldier. The club has been there all the time, waiting for him. The clubhouse is much less ornate and stuffy, but rather more spacious and comfortable than the average city or country club with which I am familiar, and a man can do or obtain pretty much anything there which he can do or obtain at his home club, except gamble or booze. In addition—and this is more important to the soldier than the civilian can well appreciate—he finds there a place where his women-folk visiting camp can rest and be made to feel at home while waiting to see him.

It was not always so in this

The New Fellowship

What the War Camp Community Service is Doing for Soldier and Civilian

By SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS



An information booth in New York City for the use of men in their country's service.

last respect. But the Community Service, unlike so many "helpful" organizations, is capable of seeing its own mistakes and willing to correct them. This refreshing absence of conscious perfection is, I believe, its chief saving grace. At Robbins Pond it committed the initial solecism of running the club as it wished it to be run and not as the soldier wished it to be run, and one of its rules was that no women should be admitted within the sacred precincts. The soldiers grumbled. Whereupon the authorities relaxed the rule to permit that women might come to the club at certain specified hours and stand up or walk around, *but might by no means sit down*. Could anything more institutional be imagined! For it is the curse of our social helpfulness that it must forever be saying "Don't and 'Mustn't.'" The men grumbled more, and finally presented a bill of grievances. Did the War Camp Community Service thereupon say: "If you don't like the way our club is run there must be something wrong with you"? It did not. It said: "If you don't like the way *your* club is run, there must be something wrong with us." So it got together with the military authorities and appointed five sergeants, representing the various branches of the service, who are practically a house committee and, within the military regulations, run the place as seems

best to them. One of the first things the sergeants did was to ask for the appointment of hostesses, who should be on hand every afternoon to see that visiting women were made to feel at home.

"But we thought," said the Service people with more reason than gallantry, "that men went to a club to get away from their women-folk."

"That's all very well in civil life where there are plenty of women, and lots of chance to associate with them," said the sergeants. "Here it's different."

"Our mistake," acknowledged the authorities, and straightway got in a hostess. Now any woman of respectable behavior is welcomed to the club any afternoon. There is a rest room for her; there is an excellent cafeteria where she may lunch with her soldier-boy; there are broad and breezy piazzas where she may sit and chat, and there is a tactful hostess, a woman of the world who knows how to impart the spirit of hospitality without ever being obtrusive. I have a fairly extensive acquaintance with the clubs of this country, but I know of none better-conducted than or (perhaps even more important) quite so thoroughly enjoyed by its members as the Robbins Pond organization. Some twelve thousand soldiers use it daily.

But the central activity of the Community Service at Devens is in the neighboring town of Ayer where there is a slightly larger clubhouse with a large dancing floor and a stage for entertainments. There are given the dances which are perhaps the brightest spot in the life of the cantonments. Say for example, the 300th Infantry wishes to hold a dance. Their representative receives a date from the Service and that organization does the rest, inclusive of furnishing the girls. These are brought in from the neighboring cities and towns in groups of ten or twelve, each group under a leader or chaperone who vouches for her charges. They meet the soldiers on the floor just as they would at any other social function, a special floor committee being in charge of introductions. To the too prudent or prurient mind it might appear that there would be danger of unpleasant episodes from thus bringing gently bred young girls into contact with a casually selected mass of soldiers. To which the answer is that many of the enlisted men are quite as gently bred as the girls they meet and the others take their tone, in these entertainments at least, from the best. Not in one single instance has there been any breach of decorum graver than an occasional inappropriate style of dancing. Curious to know how this standard was maintained, I asked one of the sergeants what would happen to a man who conducted himself offensively at one of these dances. His reply was brief and sufficient.

"Hospital," said he.

Besides these two large Soldiers' Clubs and the lesser neighborhood organizations in the villages around the camp, where luncheons, teas, sing-songs and occasional dances for the soldiers are the order of the day, there is a constant joining-up of the camp with the regularly organized social life of the region.

Take a sample week at Camp Devens.

Friday: Red Cross Informal Dancing Party at Leominster with eight professional entertainers. Red Cross dance at Shirley. Soldiers' Social at the Federated Church conducted by Fitchburg young people.

Saturday: Social at which all soldiers are welcome, with music, games, and refreshments, at the W. C. T. U. House, Ayer. Invitation dances by the War Camp Community Service Shirley Club at Shirley. Invitation dance for 33rd Engineers at War Camp Community Service Club, Ayer. Pageant and Patriotic Entertainment at Federation House Assembly Hall, by Camp Fire Girls.

Continued on page 423



The War Camp Community Service Club at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in action.

The Roll of Honor



William G. Haines



Harry F. Haines



Jack L. Haines



Anna M. Haines



Raymond M. Haines



Earl F. Haines

Five brothers and their youngest sister, children of Mr. and Mrs. Michael S. Haines, of Oakland, Calif., are now serving their country. They are: Earl F. Haines, 19 years old; William George

Haines, 29 years old; Jack Louis Haines, a Y. M. C. A. worker; Raymond Michael Haines, 30 years old; Harry Frederick Haines, Ambulance Corps; Miss Anna Marie Haines, a Red Cross nurse.



Jack Naughter



Philip Naughter



Fabian S. Naughter



Benedict Naughter



Jerome A. Naughter



Joseph Naughter

Six stalwart sons is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Naughter, of St. Paul, Minnesota, to their country's service. Jack Naughter and Philip Naughter are at Norfolk, Va., in the Navy. Fabian

Naughter has gone on a battleship. Benedict Naughter is with the 36th Infantry. Jerome A. Naughter is with the 17th Cavalry. Joseph Naughter, though only 16 years old, is in France.



Thomas Cohen



Corporal Austin Cohen



Corp. Bernard Cohen



Lawrence Cohen



Vincent Cohen



Leo Cohen

Mrs. Ellen Cohen, a widow of Clark Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., has done her bit in this war by giving six stalwart sons to the service. A seventh son is a cadet in his home company, getting ready for

the field. Mrs. Cohen is an Irishwoman who came to this country from England several years ago. Two sons are in the English service, two in the Canadian service and two in the U. S. service.



Harold S. Hansen



Edgar G. Hansen



Delmar B. Hansen



Burton S. Hansen



Leonard R. Hansen



Vernon Hansen

With five sons already in the service of Uncle Sam and a sixth who has enrolled in the September registration, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hansen, of Manitowoc, Wis., feel proud of their boys.

Harold Hansen, 27, is now overseas. Edgar, Jr., 24, is at Camp Custer. Delmar, 22, is in the Navy. Burton and Leonard, each 23, are twins. Both are in the Army. Vernon, 19, is in the Home Guard.



Thomas Schnotala



Henry Schnotala



Frances Schnotala



Joseph Schnotala, Jr.



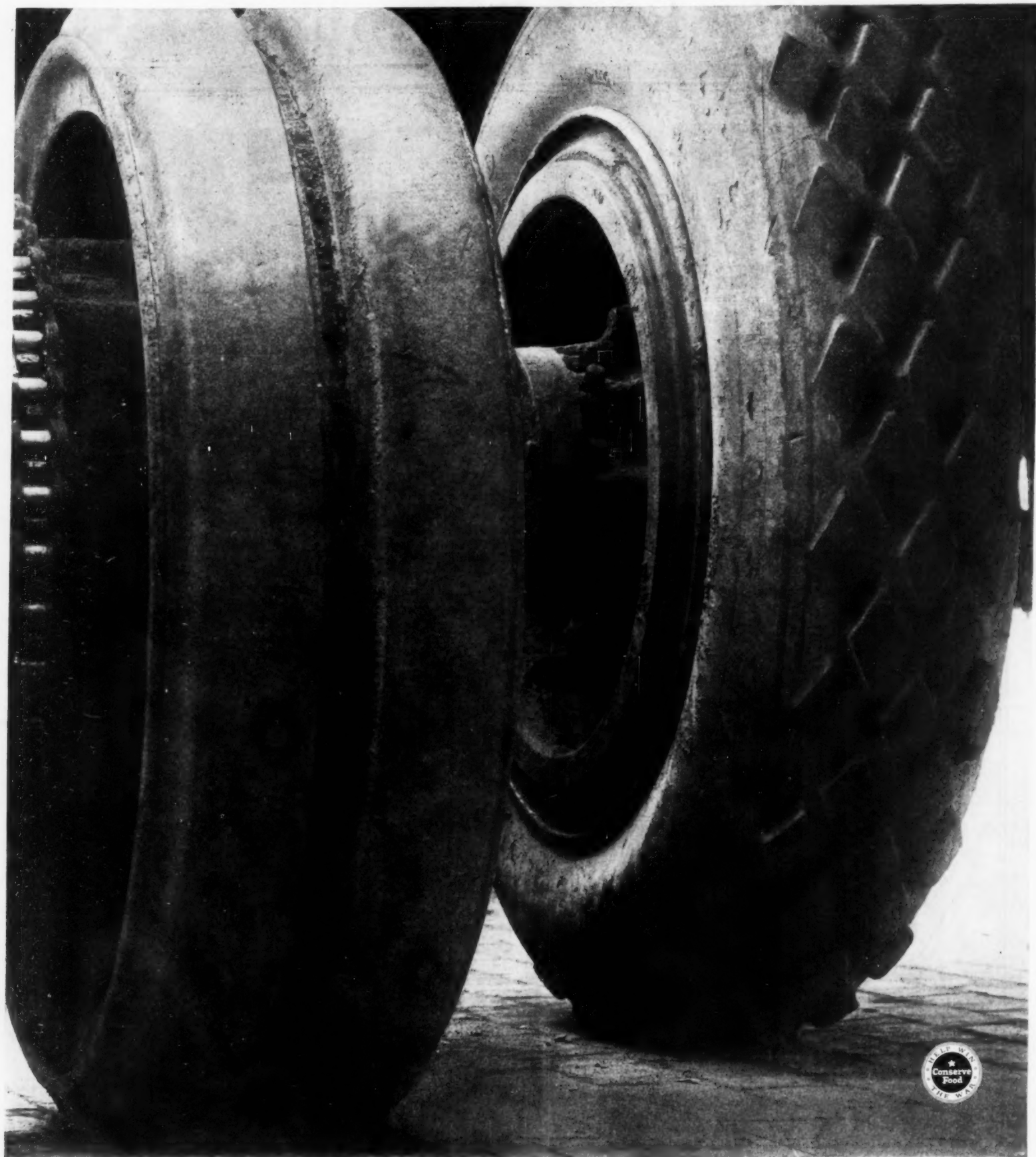
John Schnotala



Theodore Schnotala

Five sons and a daughter of Joseph Schnotala, of Hubbell, Mich., are in the service and he is in munitions work. Thomas Schnotala, 34, Joseph Schnotala, 35, John Schnotala, 30, and Theodore Schno-

tala, 22, are in the Navy. Henry Schnotala, 24, is in France. Frances Schnotala, 19, in Navy. Joseph Schnotala, the father, served in the regiment in which the present German Kaiser was an officer.



Side by side in this photograph are shown the two major types of motor truck tires: The Goodyear S-V Solid type and the Goodyear Pneumatic Cord type. Both are shown in actual service.

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GOODYEAR
AKRON

What Tire to Use and Where

AS between pneumatic tires and solids as equipment for motor trucks, each type affords well-defined advantages in certain kinds of service.

For short hauls, through congested traffic, where slow speeds are necessary and pavements are good, solid tires serve economically and well.

But in long distance transport, where speed, cushioning power and traction are essential, pneumatic tires are far more efficient and saving.

In interurban and passenger service, in all safe-conduct rapid-transit such as the delivery of foodstuffs or of fragile wares, the pneumatic tire's qualities are well-nigh indispensable.

Our interest in proper tire equipment dates from the beginning of the truck industry, and is faithfully expressed in our product.

We make all kinds of truck tires, both pneumatic and solid, under the most advanced standards of design and construction.

Our S-V solid truck tires represent the

highest development of this type, as shown by their remarkable service returns to users.

They combine in extreme measure the three essentials of satisfactory solid tire service; long tread wear, freedom from chipping and cutting, and resistance to separation from the base.

Behind our Pneumatic Cord Tires for Motor Trucks are fifteen years of experiment, including two years of practical testing before they went on the market.

Their advantages in increased speed, greater range, larger returns from gasoline and oil, and the reduction of depreciation, have been demonstrated beyond any question.

In more than 250 cities, as well as in our own Akron-to-Boston highway transport experience, they have verified every virtue we had hoped for.

Whatever field your own trucks occupy, whether they need pneumatics or solids, there is a Goodyear tire to help them serve at their highest capacity.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

TRUCK TIRES

Soldiers—Past, Present *and* Future



A rookie at Camp Nicholls, New Orleans, working on the theory that if a small tooth-brush will accomplish so much, a medium-size hand-brush will accomplish twice as much in about half the time.



Trench warfare instruction at Camp Steever, Lake Geneva, Wis., under the command of Capt. F. L. Beals, U. S. A., where hundreds of high school boys received military training during the summer.



Six thousand veterans parade at Portland, Ore., at the 52d National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Two thousand other veterans present were too feeble to march. When fife and drum sounded the inspiring marches of '61 the crowds caught up the refrains.



The road to Berlin. Camouflaged camions or motor trucks carrying forward supplies to our men at the front in one unbroken line as far as the eye can see. Hour after hour the trucks roll on in never-ending stream.



A mobile field operating hospital of the U. S. Army at work. The company's trucks can be unloaded and the operating tables ready for patients in three-quarters of an hour. The outfit forms a complete hospital.

TORBENSEN

INTERNAL GEAR TRUCK DRIVE

TRUCK performance hinges on the performance of the *rear-axle drive*—the whole truck stands or falls by what the rear-axle drive does.

Internal gear drive is the standard drive for motor trucks. There are more internal gear drives in use than any other type.

Torbensen Drive is head-and-shoulders the leader of internal gear drives. It is the most widely used make of truck

drive in the world. This is due to the exclusive, *patented* Torbensen application of this driving principle. No other drive can have the strong, light Torbensen I-Beam—the forged-steel backbone of Torbensen construction.

You who want more mileage from rear tires, more road clearance, more mileage from gas and oil, more reliability, less repairs—buy any Torbensen-equipped truck. We will furnish the names on request.

THE TORBENSEN AXLE CO.

Cleveland, Ohio

The wheel turns on this sturdy chrome vanadium steel spindle. It is mounted on two high-capacity roller bearings. Plenty of space for lubricant. These axle spindles are guaranteed to last as long as the truck.

Internal gears receive the power from the pinions at the ends of the jack-shaft. This is the big gear reduction. Driving at the wheel and near the rim gives Torbensen Drive great leverage. Its strong pulling-power is due to this construction.

This heat-treated jack-shaft transmits the power from the "differential" to the internal gears. Unlike ordinary drives, it carries no load whatever. This reduces strains and makes the driving mechanism long-lasting.

This differential housing is bolted to the patented shoulder around the hole in the I-Beam. It is small—adds 45 per cent. to road clearance—because it contains small gears. The principal reduction is in the internal gears at the wheels.

The I-Beam is the forged-steel backbone of Torbensen Drive. It carries *all* the load. It is *patented*—exclusive in Torbensen Drive. Fifty thousand trucks have Torbensen Drive because their makers, dealers and users insisted on the service I-Beams give.

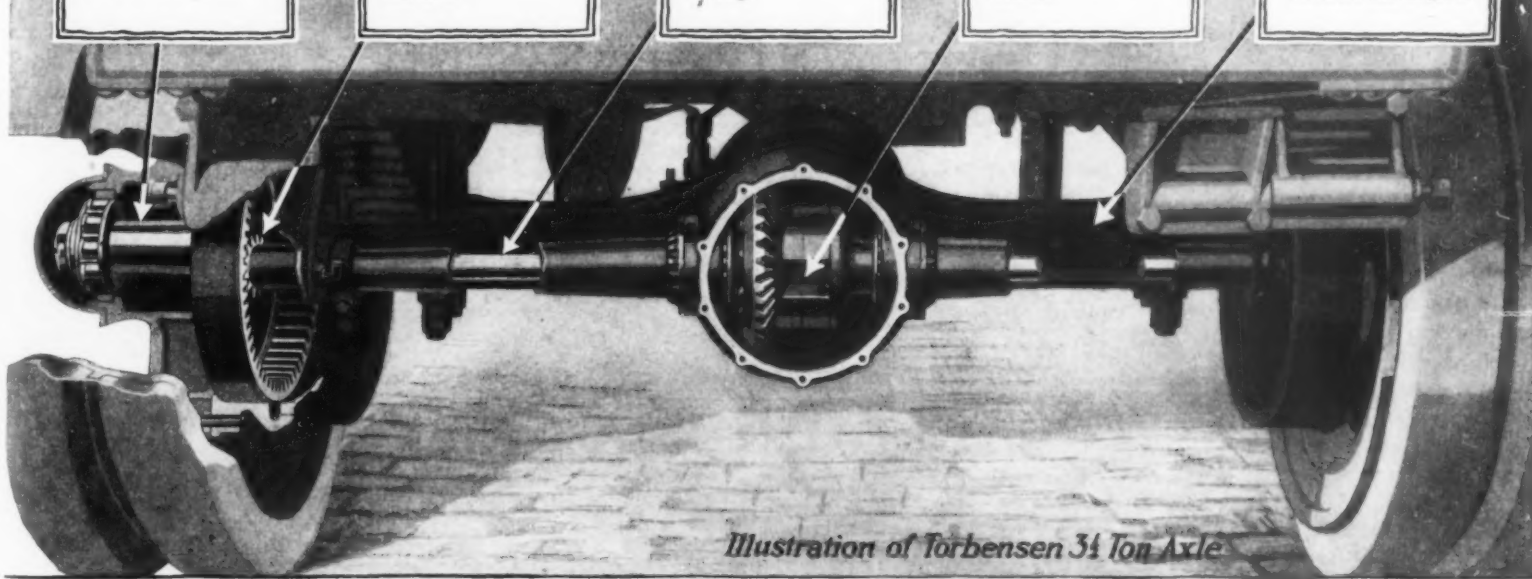
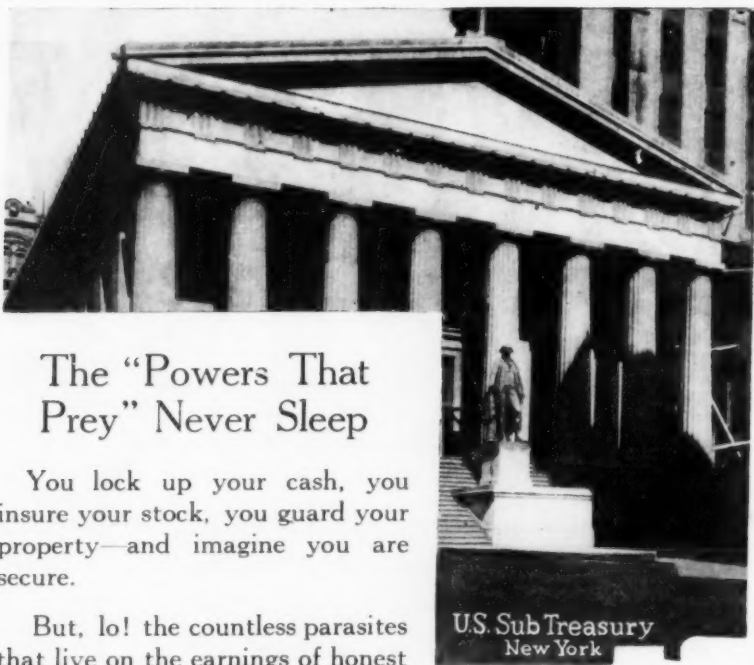


Illustration of Torbensen 34 Ton Axle

Largest Builder in the World of Rear Axles for Motor Trucks



The "Powers That Prey" Never Sleep

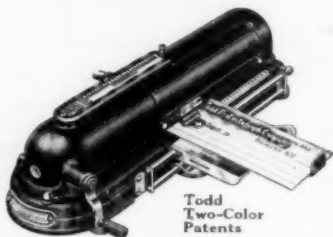
You lock up your cash, you insure your stock, you guard your property—and imagine you are secure.

But, lo! the countless parasites that live on the earnings of honest business men make a flank attack, and you wake to find they have robbed you through your bank account by means of your own check.

This form of fraud is modern, but forgers are even now stealing millions of dollars yearly by making big checks out of little \$5 and \$10 ones—"raising" amounts and shifting names. The only checks they cannot tamper with successfully are the ones covered by

U.S. Sub Treasury
New York

Protectograph Check Writer



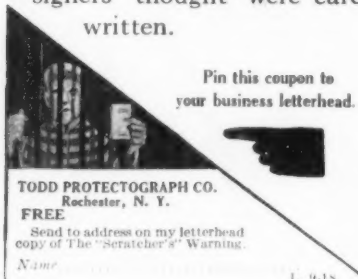
TEN DOLLARS SIX CENTS

protects the full amount in the body of the check. "Writes amount in dollars and cents (words, not figures) exact to the penny, in two vivid colors "shredded" through the paper. A complete word to each stroke of the handle. Quick, Legible, Uniform. Standard model as illustrated \$50. Other models in all sizes and prices up to \$75.

TODD SYSTEM of Check Protection

which includes an indemnity bond, insuring the user of Protectograph Check Writer and PROTOD Checks, and his bank, jointly, against check fraud.

Firms using old-fashioned check methods are swindled every day. Read the new book, "Scratcher Sends a Warning," written by a famous forger, now in prison, who tells about the "easy money" in tampering with checks which their signers thought were carefully written.



TODD PROTECTOGRAPH CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1899)

1169 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

World's largest makers of checks and check protecting devices.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Watch Your Neighbor

FOUR hundred thousand Americans are keeping watch on the man next door. The Government has eyes everywhere to detect dishonesty and disloyalty. Fourteen intelligence and investigating organizations are at work night and day to see to it that the authorities are fully informed regarding the activities of those who do not put America first. These are: the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, headed by A. Bruce Bielaski; the Office of Naval Intelligence, headed by Rear-Admiral Roger Welles; the Division of Military Intelligence, headed by Brigadier-General Churchill; the Treasury Department Secret Service; similar but smaller organizations in the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the State Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Postoffice Department, the Customs Service, and last and most widely ramified of all, the American Protective League consisting of 300,000 volunteer loyalists. Rapid expansion and multiplication of these agencies has suggested to more than one official the need for a dose of coordination—the Government's favored remedy for all ills. The President several months ago considered and rejected a plea for their unification under a new Cabinet head. He wants no more Cabinet officers on any ground. He will probably maintain his opposition to the merging of all the information bodies, although he has since obtained full authority to unify through the Overman Act. Complete unification might miss the objectives of its proposers. So highly specialized is the work that cumbersomeness and loss of time might neutralize the gain from cutting down duplication. But certainly important progress could be made through pooling all the valuable records of the various organizations. The War Trade Board will frequently find the answer to one of its investigations in a completed file of the Army or Navy Intelligence. Establishment of a single great card-index system would greatly reduce the work of all.

German Trail in the Argentine

Did German intrigue inspire the protest of Argentine business men against the Webb Act? That was the first question asked when the cables reported a declaration against the measure which authorizes American business men to merge for foreign trade. It was the obvious explanation of this unexpected occurrence. Either the misgivings of the South Americans were fanned by Teutonic "advisers" or the objectors were entirely ignorant of the provisions of this salutary law. In the first place, there should be no objection in Argentina to doing business with Americans on the same basis as with the Germans. German foreign trade has operated through cartels for years. It furnished the suggestion for the Webb law. Furthermore, it is easily argued that the co-operation of American firms with lowered selling costs will reduce rather than increase the prices charged by them in foreign markets. It was by this same species of co-operation that the Germans were enabled to undersell in the past. American firms, it should be remembered, although not competing among themselves, will continue to compete with other nations. The markets which foresee greater American activity after the war will do well to keep in mind that American firms keep the faith wherever they trade—a thing that has not always been true of

the Germans. It was not so long ago that contracts for nitrate from Germany were abrogated because the Hun government heaped on a new export tax. The German business conscience did not protect. The word of the American coöperative agency will be its bond.

Trade Commission Assailed

The Federal Trade Commission has been indicted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a communication to President Wilson, and the aftermath shows that some of the Administration's strong supporters are convinced the charges are well grounded. The charges against the Commission are as follows: (1) That it has exercised functions beyond its jurisdiction to the detriment of its proper usefulness; (2) That it "has begun the study of important situations, but because of vacillating interests or for other reasons not apparent has left its work incomplete"; (3) That its procedure, formerly orderly and appropriate, has been changed without public notice or notice to Congress; (4) That it has abused its power of publicity; (5) That prominent features of its recent food investigation were subversive of common justice; (6) That in presenting information to Congress and the public it "has been heedless of the accuracy and frankness which its position and circumstance require"; (7) That the Commission has departed from the fundamental purpose for which it was established. The Chamber of Commerce is made up of representatives of the chief trade and commercial organizations of the country. Its utterances carry all the more weight for the fact that it has repeatedly given evidence of the liberal inclination which the political demagogue would have you believe utterly lacking in the "big" business man. Some of the leading spirits are friends and supporters of the President—Edward A. Filene of Boston for one. Its communication to the President was formulated by a well-balanced committee of business men, none of whom has figured in the recent sensational statements of the Commission. Small wonder that the Democratic New York *World* suggests for the Commission a vacation without pay for the period of the war. The Chamber merely asks that in filling the two existing vacancies the President seek men of different quality from the present membership.

Ships Without Rivets

Announcement of a successful cruise by the first rivetless ship launched in England draws attention to the progress of electric welding in America. Will we keep abreast of this achievement? It may not be idle to look for even greater achievements. American experts see need for improvement before the British welding scheme has great industrial value. The British had to bolt their ship together before the electric current was applied. Yard workmanship was reduced. But the task of the steel plants remained the same. The American experts are working along different lines. If their plans succeed, they will eliminate the bolting process. This will mean not only less work in the yards, but less work in the steel plants where the plates are pierced for bolting. We realize the importance of experimental work in this department of shipbuilding when we are told that the great transatlantic liners are twelve inches longer in summer than in winter. This expansion and contraction produces heavy strain upon the riveted framework of these leviathans. Welded vessels will not feel it.

The Melting-Pot

A telephone company in Indiana prohibits conversation over its lines in German.

Germany's man-power still available is 5,340,000, that of the United States 15,000,000.

During a "drive" at Jackson, Miss., a Catholic collected \$1 from a heathen Chinaman for the Jewish war relief fund.

In spite of the high wartime wages workmen are depositing less money in savings banks to-day than in normal times.

Godfrey Jones, a Welsh miner who enlisted as a private in the British army at the outbreak of the war, has risen to the rank of brigadier-general.

President Wilson was petitioned by 2,000,000 wage-earners all over the Union to veto a nation-wide "bone dry" amendment to a bill before Congress.

Fourteen States have abolished teaching of the German language in schools, and in sixteen other States a campaign to eliminate German is under way.

Many adventuresses have been marrying several American soldiers each, in order to get the allotments of pay granted by the Government to wives of soldiers.

The Department of Education at Washington urges local school boards throughout the United States to repeal regulations that prohibit married women from teaching.

The cost of living for the family of the average wage-earner in the United States from the start of the war in July, 1914, to the middle of June, 1918, increased 50 to 55%.

The American Institute for Criminal Law calls on State authorities to parole convicts so that they may work on farms, in mines, on roads, and in other essential war industries.

A Brooklyn, N. Y., man was sentenced to thirty days for disorderly conduct because he refused to take off his hat while the national anthem was being played at a W. S. S. rally.

A person in a Maine village who had posed for twenty-three years as a girl created a sensation by donning male attire, confessing that he was a man and marrying a school teacher.

The district attorney at New York ordered discontinuance of collections for

a fund to restore ruined French villages because of the \$9,000 contributed \$7,000 had gone for "expenses."

Wages of the United States Steel Corporation's employees have, since January 1, 1916, increased 105.7. Puddlers in steel mills are making as high as \$30 a day and are going to work in their automobiles.

The United States School Gardens Army comprises 1,500,000 boys and girls. They cultivated this year over 1,200,000 gardens, averaging about one-fifteenth of an acre each, and raised \$50,000,000 worth of food products.

Dean Bartlet of the Philadelphia Divinity School says the divinity schools are trying to send out scholars instead of ministers, and that as a result the lack of enthusiasm on the part of students has become a real tragedy.

In a letter to the New York Bible Society Marshal Foch says: "The Bible is certainly the best preparation that you can give to an American soldier about going into battle to sustain his magnificent ideal and his faith."

The will of a New York mining engineer disposed of an estate of \$20,000,000, all made after the testator was forty years old. He formerly managed an insane asylum, but studied mining after he had been impoverished by mining swindlers.

Among the supplies for soldiers ordered recently by the Y. M. C. A. in France were 840,000,000 cookies, representing 750 carloads, 93,750,000 sticks of chicle gum, 112,500,000 bars of chocolate, 1,350,000,000 cigarettes and 7,500,000 jars of jam.

To carry on war, Germany's allies have had to contract heavy debts in Berlin, thus placing themselves at Germany's mercy. Germany guarantees her bank notes with booty, including gold and silver stolen in Belgium, France, Russia, Serbia and Roumania.

William D. Haywood, the I. W. W. leader, recently sentenced for a long term in prison, is credited with these expressions: "It is better to be a traitor to a country than a traitor to your class." "A live soldier is a hobo; a dead soldier is a hero." "A policeman is a pimple; a soldier is a boil on the body politic; both the result of a diseased system."

Let the people think!

The Answer

*When your billet is a barnyard and your bed is crawling hay,
When it's raining and you're out of luck and (likely) out of pay,
When the only girl you want to see 's a million miles away—
What's the answer, Kid?*

The Answer is the old Y. M. C. A.

*If it wasn't for the friendly Huts they run up overnight,
Where a guy can find some smokes and make a place to read or write,
Or maybe see a picture-show or watch a ten-round fight,
Why, Kid, we'd all go dippy before we end it right!*

*But don't you lose no sleep about our junking any scrap!
For your wise old Uncle Sammy knows the way to treat a chap,
When he's half-the-world from Homckand, is to dot the muddy map
With snappy Red Triangles where the U. S. A.'s on tap.*

*They treat you like you'd ought to be, they treat you like a man;
They don't make no distinctions, and they don't put any ban
On a guy who's never signed his name to no Salvation Plan—
You're good enough for them if you're a good American.*

*But believe me, Kid, there's times—well, take my case the other day,
When a whiz-bang kind of shook me up and made me wonder—say,
When you have to talk to someone, and you don't know how to pray—
What's the answer, Kid?*

The answer is the old Y. M. C. A.

LEE WILSON DODD.



Use This Rule To Measure Food Cost

Food is measured by calories, the energy unit adopted by governments. The average person needs 2,500 calories per day.

Food cost depends largely on the number of calories you get for each dollar spent.

Among some of our best foods, at this writing, the comparison is as follows:

What \$1 Buys in Food

In Quaker Oats, 20,000 calories	In Eggs, 2,310 calories
In Round Steak, 2,820 calories	In Leg of Lamb, 1,935 calories
In Young Chicken, 1,440 calories	

One dollar spent for Quaker Oats buys as many calories as from \$8 to \$10 in meats.

Eight breakfasts of Quaker Oats can be served at the cost of one average meat breakfast, containing the same number of calories.

Quaker Oats, pound for pound, has twice the calories of lean beef. And 2½ times the calories of eggs.

Quaker Oats is also better-balanced than meats or eggs or fowl. It is one of the greatest foods we have.

Now-a-days, in millions of homes, it is the basic breakfast. And millions of housewives mix it with their flour foods.

Quaker Oats

Made from Queen Grains Only

The Quaker grade is made from queen oats only—just the big, plump, flavory grains. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. That grade means extra flavor without any extra price. And you will get it if you ask for Quaker Oats.

12 to 13c and 30 to 32c Per Package
Except in Far West and South (1998)

Quaker Oats Bread

1½ cups Quaker Oats (uncooked)
2 teaspoons salt
½ cup sugar
2 cups boiling water
1 cake yeast
½ cup lukewarm water
5 cups flour

Mix together Quaker Oats, salt and sugar. Pour over two cups of boiling water. Let stand until lukewarm. Then add yeast which has been dissolved in ½ cup lukewarm water, then add 5 cups of flour. Knead slightly, set in a warm place, let rise until light (about 2 hours). Knead thoroughly, form into two loaves and put in pans. Let rise again and bake about 50 minutes. If dry yeast is used, a sponge should be made at night with the liquid, the yeast, and a part of the white flour. This recipe makes two loaves.

Quaker Oats Muffins

¾ cup Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1½ cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar. Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; sift in flour and baking powder; mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans.

Quaker Oats Cookies

Mix dry 2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon salt. Mix 1 cup sugar, 1 cup lard. Put 1 level teaspoon soda in a small cup of sour milk. Add this to sugar and lard, then add dry ingredients, roll thin, cut in squares and bake. Raisins—2 cups—make an excellent addition.



Dear Madam:

Your copy of our Fall and Winter Magazine of Fashions is now ready. It is the most unique Fashion Book of its kind published in America and there is no charge.

Send for it at once.

Yours truly,

Newcomb-Endicott Company.

Detroit, Mich.

M/73

Dept. D.



Mandolin Lovers

Please send us your name today so we can mail you copy of our latest Mandolin Catalog. Sent free to music lovers. We have been the leading mandolin dealers in the United States for a quarter of a century, and our catalog is a possession to be prized by any intending purchaser. Also we will send particulars of the Lyon & Healy Own-Make Mandolin, now first offered on a special small monthly payment plan. This is the finest mandolin in the world today, and is made by us on an original violin-arch back model. We offer inexpensive Mandolins and Ukuleles in great variety. Fill out this line and mail to us.

Name.....

Address.....

Please check whether interested in a mandolin or some other instrument. Mandolin..... Name other instrument.....

If a teacher, let us include your name in our teachers' list now being compiled.

We take used instruments in exchange. Write Today.

Up-to-date Music Dealers sell Lyon & Healy Instruments

Lyon & Healy 51-53 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago
WORLD'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE
EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC

"M-m-m-m-m"
Baby just loves his
Baby Educator
FOOD
Teething Ring

Made of honey-sweetened cereals, baked hard. Nourishes—Feeds—Nourishes
At Druggists or Grocers—or two packages postpaid for fifty cents

Johnson Educator Food Co.
46 Educator Building, Boston



EDUCATOR CRACKERS

GIRLS Clear Your Skin Save Your Hair With Cuticura
Soap, Oint., Talcum
25c each. Sample each of "Cuticura," Dept. D, Boston.

Sales Agent \$1200 a Year Sure

Wanted to introduce transparent handled knives. Position worth \$100 a month. Wanted also soldiers to come to work some time. Every soldier wants a knife, his name under handle. Sure mark of identification. Send for special offer.
Bevelly Cutlery Co., 35 Bar St., Canton, Mass.

W. S. S. Stamps are for sale at post offices, banks, department stores, and a multitude of other places. **W. S. S.** Look for the letters

Starting Some "Yankee Rough Stuff"

Continued from page 411

and then a breathing spell, a push and then a breathing spell, until the latest drive opened on July 15th. This affair was, after three days, better defined as the Allies' counter offensive. During the breathing spell in the first weeks of July the two armies faced each other—to make a blue milk comparison—rather as maddened bulldogs than as water rats in drains. (That front, in its so-called quietness, was terrible. It was ceaselessly shell-swept and gas-drenched for a depth of four or five kilometers.) But the arrangements of the positions of the Franco-American defense had by no means been resorted to as a forced and sudden departure from trench cover. Tentatively, we had been studying the new idea in certain sectors under planned experiments. The weight of opinion was thrown in favor of the evolution.

The argument was: "Trench warfare has proved to be tremendously costly in the wastage of men. Most important, it gets nowhere."

In an article in *LESLIE'S* in the early summer I attempted to explain what was being called "the new system of trench warfare," which the Americans were employing in the Toul sector. Under that system the first line trench was held practically as an outpost, and not until the third line did the defense become at all "thick." The evolution from this system is to abandon entirely the continuous line of front trench and instead to have outposts rather widely separated. A quarter of a mile back, at advantageous positions, there are light concentrations. In the event of any enemy attack in numbers, the outposts are immediately supposed to fall back to the advance positions, and if the presumable weight of the enemy exceeds a certain strength, the first concentrations are mobile to fall back to prepared defenses which can be expeditiously strengthened from the supports. This system, even more than the old "new" trench system, means that the enemy can gain little from secretly concentrating men and coming over in a surprise wave. The wastage of men at the extreme front is reduced to a minimum, and the great wastage of trying to bring up supports through long communication trenches and against a barrage is avoided. By the time the enemy reaches the real defense his "wind" is gone and the protection of his own barrage is becoming doubtful. The advantages of surprise evaporate.

There is also this merit to the idea, particularly accentuated in a hilly country, that it allows the preponderance of the troops to live under much better conditions than trench inhabiting has ever made possible at the best.

The idea is still in its growing age, although it is hardly a secret to say that it was the foundation of the striking success of General Gourard and his Franco-American troops east of Rheims. Many more miles of trenches run across France than miles of open front. Whatever may be the development evolved in the dreary quagmires of Flanders (where the flats are naked to observation), it can hardly be identical. No one is abandoning trenches with no better reason than to try something new. The British are not going to congregate in the open because it is said to be the fashion. But on the front between Soissons and Rheims when men are talking about the front line today they mean an imaginary line parallel to the line of the observation balloons and about ten kilometers ahead. It is the divide between the limits of the activity of the outposts on either side.

Spread your two hands on a sheet of paper with the fingers outstretched. The finger tips will represent the first advance positions back of the outposts and the

fingers will be the lines of communication leading back to the divisional supports represented by the palms. The divisions, side by side, are in full *liaison*, which is another word which has been as thoroughly adopted as *camouflage* and *camion*.

Depending upon the nature of the ground there is as much digging in as will afford needful protection against enemy fire. The territory represented by the openings between the fingers is not held by actual occupation. In so far as it is worth holding, it is controlled by the enfilading fire of machine-guns and rifles and by the power to call for a barrage. If worth while, an enemy advance can be met by half flanking counter attacks.

We were walking over the battle-field of a previous day. A now veteran officer expressed himself freely on what he dubbed the stabilization of lines. "When I was called upon to do some instructing at one of the training camps in America last year," he said, "some of the younger officers came to me and said they thought I was not spending enough time on the theory of trench warfare. They had made the mistake in supposing because the able French and British instructors specialized on trench instruction, in which they were experts, that the principles of open warfare had ceased to be the necessary groundwork of an officer's education. There are times when you have to carry your point roughly. I told them, 'to hell with trench warfare.' Well, we're having something of open warfare to-day. I'm not a prophet. It may be that even balanced armies, standing each other off, will again dig in according to the old idea. There will inevitably be some sort of stabilization for the winter, but I personally doubt whether this war will ever again see stabilization on a grand scale along the old lines."

I have just seen a group of photographs, taken by the army for the army records, which were snapped in the very maelstrom of the latest open fighting. They represent as daring a feat as any son of Daguerre ever accomplished behind a lens. But those pictures are weeks ahead of our education and appreciation. They even appear dull to our imagination because we are still thinking of trenches and barbed wire and the desolation of No Man's Land. Trench pictures at the beginning of the war needed very long descriptions. These pictures, if published to-day, would need a column each to convey their meaning. We miss the paraphernalia that we expect.

It would be interesting to know what inoculation Germany gave her men to ward off the disease of trench contentment. It is apparent from the cold facts of the records that the German army in the past has suffered far less from the germ of satisfaction with things as they are than have the Allies. We have consistently led ourselves into pits by not saying ever the lesson that the German does not make technical mistakes. Socially Fritz may be a bore, diplomatically he may think that terrorizing Belgian children will compel them to believe that Wilhelm is of divine stature; but technically Fritz is never stupid. We at one time accepted, for instance, this misjudgment of his trench thoroughness: two years ago a British politician said that an inspection of the English lines in Flanders showed that Tommy had not built his trenches with the idea of living in them for life, but that the captured German dugouts showed a thoroughness in construction which looked as if the invaders had entrenched with the idea of permanent colonization.

Whether or no Tommy could have comfortably used a little more duckboard and employed other advantages and improvements in the ditches is aside from this argument. It was worth while enduring a few remediable discomforts if the

Special Opportunities

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Your Idea Wanted, Patent Your Invention. I'll help you market it. Send for 4 free books. List of patent buyers, hundreds of ideas wanted, etc. Advice free. Patents advertised free. Richard B. Owen, Patent Lawyer, 14 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C., or 22761 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Wanted Ideas. Write For Free Patent Guide Books. List of Patent Buyers and Inventors Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 813 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Ideas Bring Wealth if Patented. Send for Needed Inventions. List of Patent Buyers and Guide Book. Tells How to Secure Patent through our Credit Plan. Randolph & Co., 789 F St., Wash., D. C.

HELP WANTED

\$270 One Day's Sales July, 1918. Mr. Shook reports as above. Kellings \$700 ahead in two weeks. Melner \$250 in one day. Perrine \$380 in one day. Eakins \$1500 profit in one month. We start you in business with machinery and instructions. We have plenty of raw popcorn to sell. Start at once. Manufacture Crispettes a delicious popcorn candy. Positively no sugar used. Sales enormous. Profits \$1000 a month in some towns. Long Co., 370 High St., Springfield, Ohio.

Men and Women Wanted, 18 to 60, to fill thousands of vacancies and new positions in Government Service in Washington and elsewhere. Permanent, higher salaries, patriotic work, easy hours, paid vacations. Quick appointments. Write for Book RE, listing positions. Washington Civil Service School, 2018 Marden Bldg., Wash., D. C.

Government Positions Pay Big Money. Get prepared for "exams." By former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write today for free Booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

You are wanted by the U. S. Gov't. Thousands positions for men; women; girls. \$100 month. Experience unnecessary. Write for list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. V127, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL

Highest Cash Prices Paid for discarded gold jewelry (old or new). Gold Crowns, Bridges, Watches, Diamonds, Platinum or Silver. We pay up to \$35.00 per set for old false teeth (broken or not). Prompt remittances—Goods held 5 to 15 days for your approval of our offer—Packages returned at our expense if our offer is refused. We solicit shipments by mail or express from general public as well as dentists and jewelers. Send for latest catalog of new jewelry. United States Smelting Wks., Inc., 397 Goldsmith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cash—Send By Mail Any Discarded Jewelry, new or broken. Diamonds, Watches, old gold, silver, platinum, magnetite points, false teeth in any shape. We send cash at once and hold your goods 10 days. Your goods returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. New catalog of bargains in new jewelry sent free. Liberty Refining Co., Est. 1899, L. 432 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

Sell Inside Tyres. Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access. Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

Large manufacturer wants agents to sell Guaranteed made to measure Raincoats. \$50 to \$75 weekly. Highest commission. Profit in advance. Outfit free. Standard Raincoat Co., 397 B'way, N. Y.

BOOKS

A Rare and Exceptional Book Bargain for the Fall and Holiday Trade. We have a large supply of the "Practical Home Doctor," manufactured before the rise in the price of paper and the increase in cost of labor, which we can sell at much lower prices than it would cost to manufacture at the present time. Will sell in lots of 200 and upwards. Address: W. J. Meagher, 225 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

ADDING MACHINES

Automatic Adding Machine, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides. Does work of \$300 machine. Retains \$10. Five-year Guarantee. Catalog and terms Free. Dept. L, Calculator Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen: Get Our Plan for Monogramming Autos, traveling bags, sporting goods, etc., by a simple and neat transfer method. Very large profits. Motorists' Accessories Co., Mansfield, O.

PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES, ETC.

Free to Writers—a wonderful little book of money-making hints, suggestions, ideas; the ABC of successful story and play writing. Absolutely free. Just address Writers' Service, Dept. 30, Auburn, N. Y.

Advertising in This Column costs \$2.25 a line. 15% discount is allowed when six or more consecutive issues are used. Minimum space, four lines.

idea could be implanted in no other way than the lines were a means and not an end. The folly of the propaganda was in deducing the conclusion from Fritz's always methodical habits that he was mentally anchored to his better planned drainage systems and his underground electric lights. The facts are that the Germans have at one time or another, on every front, and with most lamentable success in Russia and Italy, taken advantage of the trench contentment of their opponents, opponents who slipped into the error of thinking that No Man's Land had definite boundaries, and that a front trench was really the definite line it seemed to be.

General —, in command of one of the Russian armies, said to me in 1916, "We can fight the war out here, winning along the lines we are now following." I suppose he meant winning by attrition and by trusting to the strangling of the German state by the cordon which the Allies had drawn. He succumbed to the hypnotism of trench lines and his men went stale under the contentment of merely holding to what they had. Within

this year of 1918 an Italian newspaper displayed superlatively the error of contentment. It said, "Our everywhere victorious troops have cleared the enemy from every inch of Italian territory into which he penetrated." Meaning the crossing of the Piave!

The year of 1916 has been called the Allies' best round so far. Germany was willing enough to dig in then and to hold. Even during Brusilov's victorious Gallician campaign, I believe that Germany was confidently expecting the Russian bear to crack under the strain, a contingency against which the Allies were shutting their eyes. I believe also that Germany has been consistently carrying the plan during the entire trench age to strike for a decision through a "rough" war if a proper break should come. The only surprise contribution on the field by the Allies so far—to be honest—has been the appearance of the British tanks, unless we include France's taxicab army in the first days of the war. It is possible that the American mental attitude toward open warfare will be a distinct contribution to the Allies.

The New Fellowship

Continued from page 414

Sunday: Eight special church services for soldiers. Special entertainments at the War Camp Community Service Soldiers Club, Ayer, open to women guests of the soldiers. Soldiers' Club, Robbins Pond, open to women guests of soldiers, with special hostesses present. War Camp Community Service Shirley Club, special dinner and supper and Community sing at 3 P. M.

Monday: No special entertainments. Tuesday: Free dancing class for soldiers at Soldiers' Club, Ayer.

Wednesday: No special entertainment. Thursday: Social meeting at Ayer Baptist Church.

And every day and all day to 10 P. M. the principal Soldiers' Clubs at Ayer and Robbins Pond, open to soldiers, with writing materials, books, and magazines, pool, billiards and other games, bowling, shower baths and cafeterias. Obviously no well-conducted enlisted man need suffer from loneliness or lack of hospitality at Camp Devens.

If recreation is the chief object of the Service, helpfulness is a close second. In all the railroad trains and trolley cars entering Ayer as well as in the station and principal public places are conspicuously posted signs inviting all soldiers and their friends who desire "assistance and information of any sort" to apply to the Service Manager, H. E. Robbins, at the Soldiers' Club, Ayer. Even to list the various forms of helpfulness organized by Mr. Robbins and his aides and constantly being expanded would overrun the limits of this article. I can mention briefly only a few of the more important phases.

Protection against local profiteering is one of the most useful. This takes the form of Commercial Relations Committees or Square Deal Associations of which Camp officers are frequently members, and these Committees and Associations have frequently been successful in securing refunds for soldiers who have been overcharged, in inducing hotels to post their prices in their rooms, and in lowering taxi-cab and jitney rates. In some cantonment communities profiteering has become an open scandal. But at Camp Devens, when hogfishness manifested itself, the best men of the towns united with the Service in shaming the offending merchants out of the practice. Sometimes it happens that the moral influence of the Service avails where local pressure has been ineffectual, as in the case of a Chinese laundryman at Ayer who returned a certain private's laundry, but without the suit-case in which it had been sent. Unfortunately the suit-case was a borrowed one and the private had to pay. He tried to collect the amount from the

Chinaman, but was met with a bland and imperturbable "No savvy." He reported to the police. They did their best, but had no legal proof to work on, and "No savvy" was the best they could get. Then the private appealed to Manager Robbins. Mr. Robbins possesses tact, firmness and patience, and "No savvy" failed to impress him.

"You're going to savvy this if it takes me all day to explain it," he said, and carefully outlined to the laundry man the purpose and methods of the War Camp Community Service as representing the soldiers.

"All right; I savvy," said the Chinaman, at the close of the dissertation. "You buy nolla bag. I pay." And he settled up like a man.

Special heed is paid to the women relatives or friends of the soldiers who come to Ayer. At the Girls' Club in that town, one of the Service organizations, a list is kept of local rooms for rent, with prices carefully tabulated, and these accommodations are inspected from time to time. If the conditions fall below a certain standard, or if the prices rise above, the place is taken off the list. A woman representative of the Service meets the late trains and looks after any lone girl or woman arrivals. Sometimes as many as one hundred seekers for accommodations are placed, in a single day.

This feature of the Service goes above the ranks. Officers' wives and families can get the same attention as those of enlisted men. For the woman visitor, alone and bewildered, there is an end of her troubles if only she finds her way to any of the Community Stations. Cases like the following probably average half a dozen a week at Ayer.

The mother of a boy sent to Camp Devens lost track of him. Vainly she wrote, wired, and phoned; she could get no trace. Finally she came to Ayer, wandered about from pillar to post, asking at almost every official source except the Personnel Officer, who could have told her at once, where her son could be found. At nightfall, worn out and ready to believe her boy dead or sent to France, she returned to the station in despair. There she chanced to read the Service bulletin; the "trouble-bringer"; and hurried around to headquarters tearful and hopeful, where she found the manager.

"Can you find my boy for me?" she begged.

"Of course," was the reassuring reply.

"When?"

"Right away. Sit down and rest."

Headquarters keeps in constant touch

Continued on page 427



How it Feels to Earn \$1000 a Week

By a Young Man Who Four Years Ago Drew a \$25 a Week Salary. Tells How He Accomplished It.

How does it feel to earn \$1000 a week? How does it feel to have earned \$200,000 in four years? How does it feel to be free from money worries? How does it feel to have everything one can want? These are questions I shall answer for the benefit of my reader out of my own personal experience. And I shall try to explain, simply and clearly the secret of what my friends call my phenomenal success.

Let me begin four years ago. At that time my wife and I and our two babies were living on my earnings of twenty-five dollars a week. We occupied a tiny flat, wore the simplest clothes, had to be satisfied with the cheapest entertainment—and dreamed sweet dreams of the time when I should be earning fifty dollars a week. That was the limit of my ambition. Indeed, it seemed to be the limit of my possibilities. For I was but an average man, without influential friends, without a liberal education, without a dominating personality, and without money.

With nothing to begin with, I have become the sole owner of a business which has paid me over \$200,000 in clear profits during the past four years and which now pays me more than a thousand dollars a week. I did not gamble. I did not make my money in Wall Street. My business is not a war baby—on the contrary, many others in my line have failed since the war began.

In four years, the entire scheme of my life has changed. Instead of living in a two by four flat, we occupy our own home, built for us at a cost of over \$60,000. We have three automobiles. Our children go to private schools. We have everything we want, and we want the best of everything. Instead of dreaming of fifty dollars a week I am dreaming in terms of a million dollars—with greater possibilities of my dream coming true than my former dream of earning fifty dollars a week.

What brought about this remarkable change? What transformed me, almost overnight, from a slow-going, easily-satisfied, average man—into a positive, quick-acting, determined individual who admits no defeat, who overcomes every obstacle, and who completely dominates every situation? It all began with a question my wife asked me one evening after reading an article in a magazine about a great engineer who was said to earn a \$50,000 salary.

"How do you suppose it feels to earn \$1000 a week?" she asked. And without thinking, I replied "I haven't the slightest idea, my dear, so the only way to find out is to earn it." We both laughed, and soon the question was apparently forgotten.

But that night, and for weeks afterward, the same question and my reply kept popping into my brain. I began to analyze the qualities of the successful men in our town. What is it that enables them to get everything they want? They are not better educated than I—indeed, some are far less intelligent. But they must have possessed some quality that I lacked. Perhaps it was their mental attitude; perhaps they look at things from an entirely different angle than I. Whatever it was, that "something" was the secret of their success. It was the one thing that placed them head and shoulders above me in money-earning ability. In all other ways we were the same.

Determined to find out what that vital spark of success was, I bought books on every subject that pertained to the mind. I followed one idea after another. But I didn't seem to get anywhere. Finally, when almost discouraged, I came across a copy of "Power of Will." Like a bolt out of a clear sky there flashed in my brain the secret I had been seeking. There was the real, fundamental principle of all success—Power of Will. There was the brain faculty I lacked, and which every successful man possesses.

"Power of Will" was written by Prof. Frank Channing Haddock, a scientist, whose name ranks with such leaders of thought as James, Bergson and Royce. After twenty years of research and study, he had completed the most thorough and constructive study of will power ever made. I was astonished to read his statement that, "The will is just as susceptible of development as the muscles of the body!" And Dr. Haddock had actually set down the very

rules, lessons and exercises by which anyone could develop the will, making it a bigger, stronger force each day, simply through an easy, progressive course of training.

It is almost needless to say that I at once began to practice the exercises formulated by Dr. Haddock. And I need not recount the extraordinary results that I obtained almost from the first day. Shortly after that, I took hold of a business that for twelve years had been losing money. I started with \$300 of borrowed capital. During my first year I made \$10,000. My second year paid me \$50,000. My third year netted me \$70,000. Last year, due to increased costs of materials, my profits were only \$50,000, though my volume of business increased. New plans which I am forcing through, will bring my profits for the present fiscal year up to \$65,000.

Earning a thousand dollars a week makes me feel secure against want. It gives me the money with which to buy whatever will make my family happy. It enables me to take a chance on an investment that looks good, without worrying about losing the money. It frees my mind of financial worries. It has made me healthier, more contented, and keener minded. It is the greatest recipe I know for happiness.

Prof. Haddock's lessons, rules and exercises in will training have recently been compiled and published in book form by the Pelton Publishing Co., of Meriden, Conn. I am authorized to say that any reader who cares to examine the book may do so without sending any money in advance. In other words, if after five days' reading, you do not feel that the book is worth \$3, the sum asked, return it and you will owe nothing. When you receive your copy for examination I suggest that you first read the articles on the law of great thinking; how to develop analytical power; how to perfectly concentrate on any subject; how to guard against errors in thought; how to drive from the mind unwelcome thoughts; how to develop fearlessness; how to use the mind in sickness; how to acquire a dominating personality.

Never before have business men and women needed this help so badly as in these trying times. Hundreds of real and imaginary obstacles confront us every day, and only those who are masters of themselves and who hold their heads up, will succeed. "Power of Will" as never before, is an absolute necessity—an investment in self-culture which no one can afford to deny himself.

Some few doubters will scoff at the idea of will power being the fountainhead of wealth, position and everything we are striving for. But the great mass of intelligent men and women will at least investigate for themselves by sending for the book at the publisher's risk. I am sure that any book that has done for me—and for thousands of others—what "Power of Will" has done—is well worth investigating. It is interesting to note that among the 250,000 owners of "Power of Will" are such prominent men as Supreme Court Justice Parker, Wu Ting Fang, Ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Lieut.-Gov. McKelvie, of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt; General Manager Christensen, of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis; Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, and thousands of others. In fact, today "Power of Will" is just as important, and as necessary to a man's or woman's equipment for success, as a dictionary. To try to succeed without Power of Will is like trying to do business without a telephone.

As your first step in will training, I suggest immediate action in this matter before you. It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the form below, if you prefer, addressing it to the Pelton Publishing Company, 47-R Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., and the book will come by return mail. This one act may mean the turning point of your life, as it has meant to me and to so many others.

The cost of paper, printing and binding has almost doubled during the past three years, in spite of which "Power of Will" has not been increased in price. The publisher feels that so great a work should be kept as low-priced as possible, but in view of the enormous increase in the cost of every manufacturing item, the present edition will be the last sold at the present price. The next edition will cost more. I urge you to send in the coupon now.

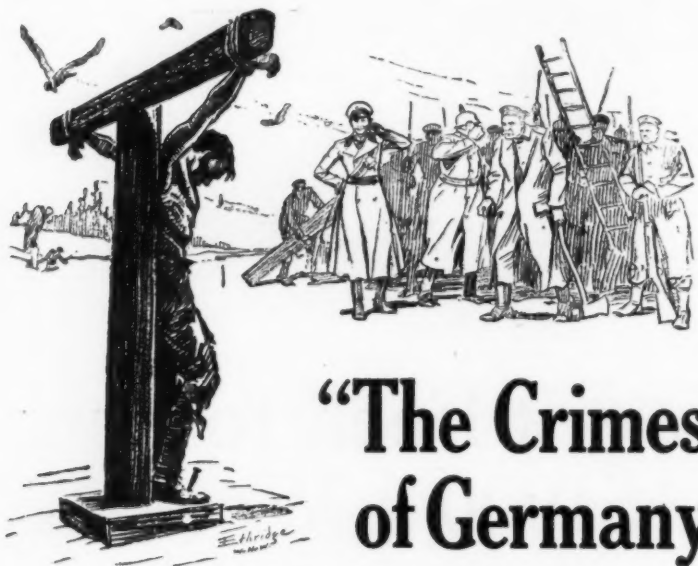
PELTON PUBLISHING COMPANY
47-R Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn.

I will examine a copy of "Power of Will" at your risk. I agree to remit \$3 or return the book in 5 days.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....



"The Crimes of Germany"

The Most Astonishing and Horrifying Book Ever Published

THE CRIMES OF GERMANY" is an authentic record of Germany's atrocities. It describes in the language of eye-witnesses scores of hideous German crimes. Among the illustrations are reproductions of actual photographs of victims, living and dead. Every case covered could be proved in any civilized court of law. Sworn statements of onlookers are on file in the archives of Belgium, France and England.

Are You Familiar With the Character of Our Enemy?

Theodore Roosevelt at a meeting of the American Defense Society, publishers of this book, said: "I hope to see the American Defense Society—this aggressive, fighting Society—circulate the documents that will both arouse us to the need of action and also show us the necessity of fighting this war through until it is crowned by a peace of overwhelming triumph for the right. For that purpose it is necessary to instruct our people, to show them that this war which is going on on the other side does not rank with the 'movies' they go to see. It is necessary to show them what German domination has meant in Belgium and Northern France, the hideousness of what has been done to Servia, to Roumania, what it will mean for mankind to see the resources of civilization ingeniously turned to destruction instead of construction. That is what we have seen in Germany."

Every American Citizen

should read this book for the greater understanding of Germany, the enemy of mankind, and her gruesome and degenerate crimes.

"The Crimes of Germany"

created a furore in England, where millions of copies were circulated among English troops.

\$1.00 Brings the Book to You

Do not fail to read the most startling book of the war.

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY

225 Fifth Avenue

New York City

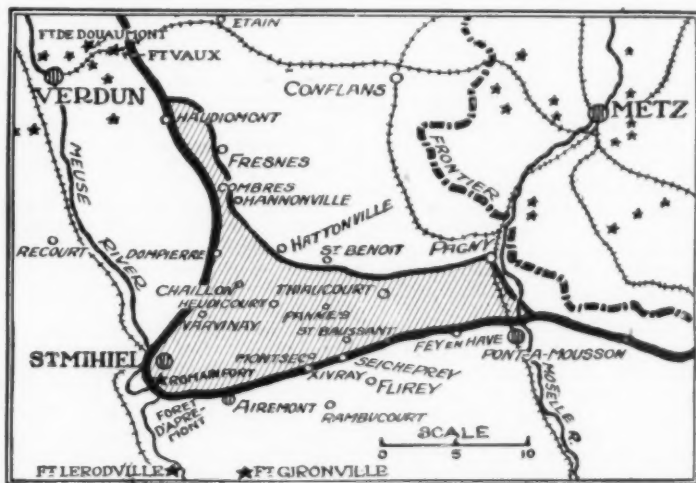
A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

THE First American Army has struck its first big blow at the enemy and has scored a victory that may have far-reaching consequences. The smashing in of the St. Mihiel salient, the immediate objective of General Pershing's offensive begun on September 12, is merely a necessary preliminary to much more important operations. The larger aspects of Marshal Foch's strategy are clearly indicated by this first independent, large-scale offensive undertaken by American troops. While the French and British armies continue their relentless pressure from Rheims to the North Sea, General Pershing strikes out with an ominous threat to Metz, the great German base in Lorraine which, with its strong system of surrounding field fortifications, is the key to the enemy's entire position in France and Belgium. This is the possibility so often suggested in recent issues, and it is most encouraging to know definitely that the Allies have the resources in men and materials at least to inaugurate this obviously advantageous plan of campaign this year.

We have good reason to be proud of the

Mihiel on the flank. Therefore, the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient was a logical preliminary to a more ambitious drive on Metz. The prompt initial success of Pershing's attack is a good omen for the future, and the bag of prisoners and guns indicates that the enemy, if not completely surprised, was at least swept off his feet by the speed and vigor of the offensive. The enemy has not yet been able to re-establish his lines before Metz, but the importance of his base there suggests that strong German reserves must before now have been thrown into the breach. In such a collapse of resistance as evidently occurred among the German troops occupying the St. Mihiel salient there is always the possibility that the victor will be able greatly to develop his initial success, but it seems more likely that the Germans will reorganize their lines and put up a stiff fight for the defense of Metz. How much further progress General Pershing will be able to make this fall will depend a great deal upon weather conditions. The country before him is broken and hilly, lending itself readily to defense.



The great drive of the First American Field Army wiped out the St. Mihiel salient in two days and brought our men within striking distance of Metz.

smart and workmanlike manner in which the American army, aided by a few French units, got away with the really difficult task assigned to it. Apparently all objectives were attained on schedule time, or before, and the entire operation moved with a speed and precision worthy of veteran troops. By a double pinching movement, with the main strength on the south side, the neck of the salient was so rapidly closed that over 15,000 prisoners and 200 large guns were caught in a trap. The Germans asserted that they evacuated the salient voluntarily, but this statement is ridiculous in consideration of their losses in men and guns. The elimination of the salient is important not only because it shortens and straightens the Allied front, but also because it clears the way for the unmolested operation of important strategic railroad lines giving lateral communication along the Lorraine front.

Only the Beginning of a Big Job

With every desire to give General Pershing and his men due credit for an important victory smartly won, we shall do well to realize that the elimination of the St. Mihiel salient is only the beginning of a very big and difficult job. At Pont-a-Mousson the American lines were already nearer Metz than the front of General Pershing's vigorous attack. From Pont-a-Mousson to Metz is less than 15 miles, but any advance in this direction up the valley of the Moselle River would have been a precarious operation with the enemy holding so strong a salient position as St.

sive warfare, while in rainy weather transport conditions become extremely difficult. On the whole it seems unlikely that either Marshal Foch or General Pershing has any very serious expectation of taking Metz this fall. At the same time a very slight further advance would bring both the city and the industrially important Briey ore region under continuous artillery bombardment, while the heavy American concentration before Metz would there detain large German reserves. It is worth noting, too, that Marshal Foch has pursued a consistent policy of developing an offensive only so far as it can be conducted with reasonable economy, preferring to strike out in a new direction whenever the enemy has reached naturally strong defensive positions with his reserves fully engaged. There are other possibilities for offensive operations between St. Mihiel and the Swiss border, and perhaps operations before Metz are only a part of a greater strategy.

Germans Stand on Hindenburg Line

Between Rheims and the North Sea the Allied advance was for the most part slowing down before Pershing struck out, and the enemy was well established behind the reorganized Hindenburg line and putting up a much stiffer resistance. The British continued their vigorous thrusts toward Douai and Cambrai with some measure of success, but at this writing their advance was not sufficiently rapid to seriously endanger these pivot positions of the Hindenburg line.

A Plague on Teuton Peace Bids

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

THE Hun has thrown his first big shell in his 1918 drive for peace. The Austro-Hungarian Government invites all belligerent governments to a "non-binding" discussion of peace terms. Only a few hours later the German Government offers peace to Belgium. By the very form of presentation of these offers they should be condemned. Prussian pride and arrogance is clearly unbroken, else why should the Imperial German Government camouflage by having the offer come from Vienna, and then, by its offer to Belgium, indicate that it is at the bottom of the whole insincere overture? While the Prussian's neck is unbent there can be no peace. Because I believe there is not a spark of sincerity in any official utterance upon the war or its ending coming either from Germany or Austria, I say, a plague upon their peace bids.

While we are building up morale to see the war through to the bitter end, Germany and Austria are striving to break it down. Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is the chief spokesman for the Central Powers. The Baron is very adroit in asking not for explicit peace negotiations, but only a "calm exchange of views." He says, "Our adversaries need only provide an opportunity in a calm exchange of views—some sort of direct informative discussion is thinkable which would be far from being peace negotiations—of discussing and weighing everything which to-day separates the belligerent parties, and no further fighting will perhaps be needed to bring them closer together."

Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, who was Germany's murderous instrument in bringing about the extermination of the Armenian race, in an interview published about the same time in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, expresses the firm conviction that "peace will come before winter." Time was when the American Government would have listened to peace overtures from Austria, but that time is past. All of our earlier dealings with Austria were conceived with the purpose of separating Austria from Germany and bringing about a separate peace on the former's part. For a long while the United States delayed declaring war on Austria-Hungary, and even when the declaration was made President Wilson said there was no disposition on the part of the United States to bring about the dismemberment of the Empire. As I wrote at the time, even our declaration of war had in it an invitation to Austria to make a separate peace. Had this plan succeeded, had Austria-Hungary been able to wrest herself from German domination and make a separate peace, it would have shattered at its center the Berlin-Bagdad empire and would have been good diplomacy on the part of the United States. It failed only because Germany had the hooks too deep in the body of Austria.

It now is too late to talk about the sort of separate peace with Austria which this country first contemplated. We have come to recognize the rights of oppressed and dependent races in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. When Baron Burian speaks of it being "a crime against humanity even to think of completely pulling down a structure which has become historical," we reply: "It would be a crime to let such an infamous structure remain intact." Following the example of France and Great Britain, the United States has recognized the Czecho-Slovak nation and the racial aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs, and in briefest terms that means, if we are successful in this war, the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. If Baron Burian wants to talk with this as a basis, the conversation need not be one-sided.

Changed Attitude Toward Germany

The attitude of the United States has changed no less definitely toward Ger-

many than toward Austria-Hungary. While we still were neutral President Wilson sought to serve the cause of peace by encouraging the democratic movement in Germany, in the hope that it would bring about a change in the German Government and thus end the war. These were the days of the pacifist phrases—"Too proud to fight," and "Peace without victory." Those days have passed. The world has reached the conclusion that if revolution comes in Germany it will follow, not precede, military defeat. Her ablest democratic leaders, in exile in Switzerland, say this. When finally our patience was exhausted and Congress declared that a state of war existed between this country and Germany, the President called for the exercise of "force, force without stint or limit," and for the destruction of the Prussian military autocracy. Moreover, the President solemnly declared that the "German Government, as at present constituted, is a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace." With these objects so clearly stated how can anyone talk of negotiating with the existing government of Germany or think of the war ending before militarism is destroyed?

We are in this war to help win it by fair fighting on land and sea and in the air. Diplomacy has its place to be sure, and I have said more than once that we should insist on diplomatic unity in prosecuting the war just as we insisted upon military unity. It would hardly be exaggeration to say that our biggest contribution to the war was our insistence upon allied military unity which has worked out so splendidly in the fighting of the past few months under General Foch. But even unity of Allied diplomacy will not win the war. The glory of ending the Hun menace to civilization is not to go to diplomats but to armies and navies. They will win the war by driving the submarine from the seas and driving the German armies back into German territory and punishing them there.

Get ready for the earnest pleas Germany will then make to save her face. Trust her not. Germany will not be worthy of trust even after she is beaten. She has sinned too greatly against humanity. She must repent and bring forth the fruits of repentance before she can be trusted. She must rid herself of the Hohenzollerns and the military group, must make over the government, and then prove by years of fidelity that once again the German word may be trusted and the German people received into the family of nations. Once more I would warn against the constitutional pacifist who will be ready to listen to an undefeated and unrepentant Germany pleading for peace. Many pacifists are in this war only because they have been dragged into it. They are fighting men with a mental reservation, always with the idea that war is wrong and that peace is something that cannot be gotten by military victories. The time will come when they will say: "Come let's reason together; let's negotiate, and stop the awful ravages of this war." In all fairness, these are not the people who should say when the war should end. When Germany makes her peace bids with which she hopes to shake the resolution of her enemies, ask then the soldiers who are doing the fighting whether they should stop short of Berlin. Ask fathers and mothers who have given their sons, and women who have given their husbands, if the fighting should cease before the great moral purposes for which their loved have given their blood shall be definitely and permanently secured. The people who are making the sacrifices, not the pacifists, have the right to answer this question, and no one who reads this has any doubt as to what that answer will be.



W. L. DOUGLAS
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
\$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00

You'll never need to ask "What is the price?" when the shoe salesman is showing you W. L. Douglas shoes because the actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-six years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

For sale by 105 W. L. Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from W. L. Douglas by mail. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes through the mail, postage free.

President W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOE COMPANY
151 SPARK STREET
BROCKTON, MASS.

LEPAGE'S
GLUE
A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

is made by the
RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS.
who also make and guarantee

SIGNET
THE PERMANENT
INK

Don't Wear a Truss



Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 404 State St., Marshall, Mich.

Regarding Subscription and Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES: Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK. European agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons Ltd., Cannon House, Breams' Bldg., London, E. C. England. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00 Single copies of present year and 1917, 10 cents each; of 1916, 20 cents each; 1915, 30 cents each; etc.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS: Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the number appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

ADVERTISING OFFICES: Brunswick Bldg., New York; Walker Bldg., Boston; Marquette Bldg., Chicago; Henry Bldg., Seattle.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: Main office—225

Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington representative—28 Post Building, Washington, D. C.

To Contributors: LESLIE'S will be glad to consider photos submitted by any amateur or professional. Contributions should always be accompanied by postage for their return, if unaccepted.

Contributions are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published. 2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper. 3. Whether or not they are copyrighted.

Copyright, 1918, by Leslie-Judge Company. Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter. Entered as Second-class Matter at Post-office Dept., Canada. Published weekly by Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. John A. Schleicher, President. Reuben P. Schleicher, Secretary. A. E. Rollauer, Treasurer.

Printed by the Schweiner Press.

Address all Correspondence to

LESLIE'S 225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

THE ONLY
GUARANTEED
HEADLIGHT LENS
PRIMOLITE

Guaranteed to give better driving satisfaction than any other lens; or your money refunded after 5 days trial.

Legal everywhere


Comply with the law and equip now.

Ford size	\$2.75
8 3/8 in. to 8 7/8 in.	3.00
9 in. to 9 7/8 in.	3.50
10 in. to 12 in.	4.00

By insured mail upon receipt of price.

State make, model and year of car.

PRIMOLITE SALES CO.,
WESTFIELD, NEW YORK.




The BILTMORE
43rd and 44th Sts. and Madison Ave.
The Cascades
19th Floor—Always Cool
Most unique dining room in New York. New decorations and lighting effects.
Dancing
Supervision Miss Florence Walton



55¢ Waterproof Match Box
The soldier, camper or hunter—anyone who lives in the big outdoors needs
MARBLE'S
Waterproof Match Box
For the civilian too, it's better, safer than carrying matches loose in the pocket. Holds good supply of matches. Is absolutely waterproof. Right size for pocket. Will last a lifetime. Approved for army use. Thousands carried by officers and privates.
At Sporting Goods or Hardware Stores, or direct by mail upon receipt of price (50¢ postpaid). Write for catalogue of Marble's Sixty Specialties for Sportsmen.
MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO.
546 Delta Ave. Gladstone, Mich.
157

"HEAVEN AND HELL"



The most startling of the profound writings of SWENDBERG, the renowned theologian, philosopher and scientist. 612 page book, well printed, substantially bound, treating of the Life after Death, sent without further cost or obligation on receipt of 5c. Write for complete list of publications.
5c
THE AMERICAN SWENDBERG PRINTING & PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Room 740, 3 West 29th Street, New York



Replace the ink. Renew the fuse.
ECONOMY
renewable FUSES
cut annual fuse maintenance costs **80%**
ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
Riverside and Orleans Sts. CHICAGO, U.S.A.
Also Made in Canada at Montreal

JUDGE 10 CENTS A COPY
On All Newsstands

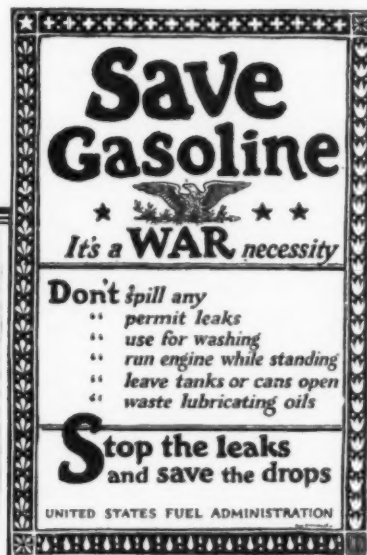
Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



A Sunday in the good old days before the war. These days can only be restored by a strict observance of the rules outlined in the above poster. Meantime they are pleasant memories.



Save Gasoline
It's a **WAR** necessity
Don't spill any
" permit leaks
" use for washing
" run engine while standing
" leave tanks or cans open
" waste lubricating oils
Stop the leaks and save the drops
UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION

A poster issued by the Fuel Administration to call attention to the vital need for conserving gasoline. These are to be distributed to garages and dealers in the hope that they will help remove conditions which have caused the gasolineless Sundays.

with the rapidly increasing demands. Indeed, while petroleum production increased some 27 per cent. during July of this year over the same period a year ago, gasoline consumption was 20 per cent. greater in that same month. Such a condition means a steady depletion of stores which, for the safety of the country, should now be at their highest, rather than

at their lowest.

Still another condition confronts the Fuel Administration in its solution of the gasoline problem—more and better gasoline than ever is demanded by the army and navy. Gasoline is obtained from petroleum, from which also come our lubricating oils and fuel oils burned in locomotives and in many of our ships. In fact the Shipping Board's figures show that some 50 per cent. of the tonnage of steel ships contracted for, are to be of the fuel-oil consuming type.

Fuel oil is, in some respects, the residue remaining after gasoline and kerosene have been extracted from the crude oil. By intensified methods of distillation gasoline can be obtained from fuel oil, to the point, however, where the efficiency of the latter is seriously reduced. This means that in spite of increased petroleum production correspondingly increased gasoline production can be had only at a sacrifice of fuel oil or lubricating oil quality.

In spite of the hardships which gasolineless Sundays may work on many users of passenger cars, the ruling will serve to emphasize the essential part which the automobile plays in the life of the average citizen. Our slogan of a year ago—"Make Every Drop Count"—will be emphasized and the motorist, who, even on week days uses his car purely for a selfish purpose without some aim in view which will materially serve some efficient purpose is as disloyal to his country as though he operated his car for pleasure on Sunday in open defiance of the Fuel Administration.

Questions of General Interest

Number of Cars and Parts Manufacturers

K. T. N.: "Can you give me a general idea of the number of motor car and truck manufacturers

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1918

THIS will prove to be a memorable date in motoring annals, for on that day was offered visible proof that gasoline is not the inexhaustible fluid that many of its luxury-loving users would have us believe.

The edict of the Fuel Administration "requesting" motorists to refrain from using their cars on Sunday came as a shock to garages, supply houses, and the roadside inns accustomed to reap a rich harvest on the first day of the week; and represented a serious denial on the part of those owners whose only opportunity for the healthful and recreative use of their cars comes at that time. The response was wonderfully patriotic, however, and proved that motorists are ready and willing to place the use of their cars on a strictly war basis as soon as necessary.

The results of this action of the Gasoline Division of the Fuel Administration are twofold. The first and most important is the actual conservation of gasoline effected on the day when the production of almost half the week is required to offset the tremendous consumption necessitated by the touring indulged in on that day. Assuming that, because of the geographical limitation of the ruling to the section of the country east of the Mississippi, only two-thirds of the five million cars in use were affected, and that the average consumption of a Sunday tour or pleasure trip is five gallons, we can see a direct weekly saving of 16,500,000 gallons—nearly two weeks' requirements for our own military purposes! This saving is indeed material and helps to solve the primary problem

of creating a sufficient surplus of fuel on the Atlantic seaboard to fill all the space available to meet the requirements abroad. Transportation is, therefore, an important factor and accounts for the exemption from the regulation of certain districts located near the oil fields.

But while the saving effected by the successful operation of the gasoline Sundays is vital, the Fuel Administration has announced its hope, in view of the patriotic response, to be able to lift the embargo in five or six weeks. We must remember, however, that a serious situation exists and will continue to exist as long as the war lasts, and petroleum production does not keep pace with the demand. This is the second important result of the action of the Fuel Administration and should serve to impress every motorist that the warnings as to the necessity for saving every drop and stopping every leak were not false alarms but were based on an actual impending crisis. Had those motorists, who still continue to violate the spirit of fuel conservation rules by allowing their motors to stand idle at the curb for even two or three minutes, exhibited any desire whatsoever to heed the warnings there would have been scant necessity for such sudden and drastic proceedings on the part of the Fuel Administration. Education was apparently needed, however, to bring home to the most selfish of the motorists the fact that gasoline production, although now at the highest in the history of the petroleum industry, is, nevertheless, insufficient to keep pace

in the country, and the number of separate concerns engaged in the production of parts and accessories?"

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is responsible for the statement that there are 550 manufacturers of passenger cars and trucks engaged in business in this country at the present time. One thousand and eighty parts and accessory manufacturers are in business, and the combined capital of these, over 1,600 manufacturers, is well over a billion dollars.

Efficiency of Brakes

T. P. D.: "When my brakes are in satisfactory condition how quickly should they stop the car?"

This will depend upon a variety of conditions, such as the weight of your car, the speed at which it is traveling, the braking surface, the nature of the braking material, the kind of roads and the pressure with which the braking effect is applied. Brakes

applied so forcibly that they cause the wheels to slide are not as effective as those which allow the wheels to roll over the pavement. Furthermore it is but natural that a rough, hard-surfaced road should offer a better braking effect than one which is slippery from rain, ice or mud. A manufacturer has developed the formula that a car should be stopped at a distance represented by the square of the speed divided by 10.8. This would mean that a car traveling, for example, at 30 miles an hour, should be stopped within a distance of 83½ feet. The slower the car speed, the more easily is it brought to rest and the distance in which the car can be stopped is not directly proportional to the speed at which it is traveling; for example, almost ten times the distance is required to bring a car traveling 30 miles an hour to a rest than is necessary if it is traveling at only one-third of that speed, or at ten miles per hour.

Why Our Boys Are Winning

THE problem of making motor repairs, without the assistance of the garage man is being worked out by the Motor Transport Corps men in France with remarkable results. The following story comes from the Château-Thierry, where the Motor Transport Service did such remarkable work about the middle of July, by moving up troops and keeping them supplied with ammunition.

A bullet penetrated the radiator of a truck, putting the vehicle out of commission. In the stress of battle conditions, this particular truck had become widely separated from the repair truck of the unit, and the sergeant-mechanic had no soldering iron, flux or solder—the tool and materials necessary to make the needed repairs. But the motto of the

Motor Transport Corps is, "Get There on Time," and the most serious breach of duty that the driver can be guilty of is to abandon his truck. The sergeant was determined to effect repairs minus tools, so he built a small fire beside the road, and found an old tomato can, which he heated in the fire until the solder was melted off. The solder was carefully caught on a bit of thin iron, and with a broken screw-driver, heated to the necessary temperature and tinned on the point, he applied the solder from the tomato can to the radiator, effecting a very creditable repair—so creditable, in fact, that the truck immediately got under way, and continued with its full load until it was convenient to send it back to a repair park.

The New Fellowship

Continued from page 423

with the Personnel Officer and maintains an up-to-date camp directory. Consulting this, Mr. Robbins placed the missing youth as being in the overflow barracks. He put the overjoyed mother into 'phone connection with her son, found a place for the night for her, and brought the two together in the morning.

More than a generation ago Kipling wrote, on behalf of the British "Tommy":

"I went into a theatre as sober as could be,
They gave a drunk civilian room but 'adn't none for me;
They sent me to the gallery or 'round the music-halls,
But when it comes to fightin', Lord! They'll shove me in the stalls."

America never understood that very well. We didn't take the trouble to understand it, because we never troubled to consider our enlisted men, anyway, few

as they were and remote from the life of most of us. Yet here is testimony, as recent as the early days of the war, from a young American recruit who, after walking the streets of New York alone and unfriended, wrote: "If you want to know what it means to be shunned by everybody, just put on the uniform." Today our enlisted men are neither few nor remote from our interests. There are millions of them, and they are all that stand between us and our destruction as a nation. Without our backing, without the heartfelt moral and social fellowship of all of us who stay at home, they cannot perform the gigantic task to which they are called.

It is for us to make them feel that fellowship in every one of the camps wherein they are devoting themselves to the new Service gives us our opportunity.

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Attraction	Leading Artists	Leading Artists	Leading Artists
Aeolian Hall	Concerts	Leading artists in recitals	Gaiety
Astor	Keep Her Smiling	Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Harris	Lightnin'
Belasco	Daddies	Drew in bright spoken comedy	Penrod
Belmont	Crops and Crops	Appeal for children of France	Some Night
Bijou	One of Us	Young America at war work	Everything
Booth	Watch Your Neighbor	Comedy of life in Chicago	Friendly Enemies
Broadhurst	Maytime	Farceful spy play	Someone in the House
Carnegie Hall	Concerts	Musical romance	Going Up
Casino	The Maid of the Mountains	Music by leading organizations and soloists	Breezy musical farce
Central	Forever After	Big spectacle with music	Humpty Dumpty
Cohan	Head Over Heels	Alice Brady in new play	Lyric
Cohan & Harris	Three Faces East	Milzi in rollicking show	The Unknown
Comedy	An Ideal Husband	Ingenious spy play	Purple
Cort	Fiddlers Three	Oscar Wilde comedy	The Girl Behind the Gun
Maxine Elliott	Tea for Three	Bright operetta	The Walk-Offs
Ritzy	Under Orders	New comedy	She Walked in Her Sleep
48th Street	The Woman on the Index	Play with only two actors	Jonathan Makes a Whimsy of adolescence
		Spy melodrama	Where Poppies Bloom
			Another Man's Shoes
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy
			War melodrama
			Lively farce
			Whimsy of adolescence
			War melodrama
			New comedy

6% Bonds of Solid Worth

THE first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, are a logical investment for the funds of any one wishing complete safety and a good interest return.

Call or write for our booklet, "Safety and 6%," and our current 6% offerings in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations.

Ask for Booklet No. H-803

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882
NEW YORK CHICAGO
150 Broadway Straus Building
Detroit Minneapolis Philadelphia San Francisco
36 years without loss to any investor

Buying Time

The best time to buy stocks is in a period such as now, when the public is hesitant, with the consequent result that many of the most meritorious issues stand neglected. At such a time shrewd investors quietly acquire strong issues, stepping to the ownership of same by use of

The Twenty Payment Plan

In Successful Operation for a Decade

Make your selection after consulting our Statistical Department for the latest and best financial thoughts on the issues that interest you.

Our copyrighted booklet, *The Twenty Payment Plan*, and fortnightly publication, *Investment Opportunities*, mailed free. Mention 79-D.

SLATTERY & CO.

(Inc.)
Investment Securities

40 Exchange Place, New York

Bonds Within Reach

There are many prominent bonds issued in \$100 denomination.

The Anglo French 5s, for instance, New York City bonds, St. Paul convertible 4 1/2s, American Tel & Tel 6s and Bethlehem Steel 5s.

Send for list of offerings.

John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots

61 Broadway, N.Y.

GLOBE OIL CO.

Dividends being paid at the rate of 18% per year, payable monthly
76 Producing Wells
No Bonds or Preferred Stock
Price \$1.25 per Share.

Ask for Circular L.M.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

THE BACHE REVIEW

Clear, condensed information weekly, on situation in business and financial world. Valuable to investors and business men.

Free on Application

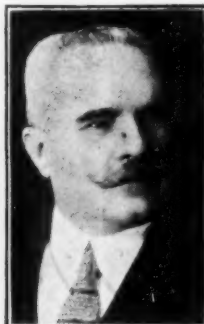
J. S. BACHE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York

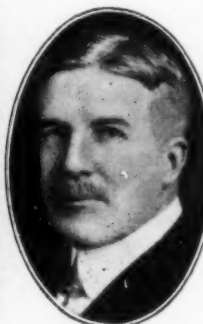
Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



JOHN L. KAUL
of Kaulton, Ala., for two terms president of the Yellow Pine Manufacturing Association. Mr. Kaul was a founder of a chair of lumber in Yale.



ALBERT BRETON
formerly of New Orleans now vice-president of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York. He is an expert on foreign exchange.



FRANCIS W. SHERPARDSON
Chicago professor, editor, traveler and lecturer, who has just been elected president of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of *LESLIE'S* in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

THE liberal spender is not always a profligate, nor is he always wealthy. Some of the wealthiest are the stingiest. Not many, but a few. The liberal spender is usually the one who has the money to spend and confidence in his prospects of getting more.

The United States is the most liberal spender of all the nations. This is the natural result of its prosperity. It has been the child of Nature's bounty. It furnishes the world with food, cotton, copper, oil and packing house products.

Every other nation pays tribute to us. The balance of trade in our favor runs into countless dollars. Yet our resources are only partly developed, and the tide of immigration, like the tide of capital, constantly flows inward and not outward.

We are about to float the largest war loan ever placed by any government. It is six times greater than the entire annual cost of our Government was before the war. Yet on the eve of this \$6,000,000,000 loan, appalling as the figures appear, business is unperturbed and no one is apprehensive.

I ought not to say that "no one is apprehensive," because it is no secret that financial circles which pay particular attention to such matters and which are called upon in every emergency to protect the Treasury Department have had apprehensions because they realize the magnitude of the job.

These apprehensions have been reflected naturally in the slowing down of operations on Wall Street. Evidences of a buying movement were very clear. Realizing that such a movement, once inaugurated, would be likely to spread all over the country, the banks, through the New York Stock Exchange, gently put on the brakes. The evidences of enthusiasm on the part of buyers, due to our successful drive against the Huns, were not stimulated but repressed.

I said several months ago that the market must expect a period of quiet on the eve of the floating of the big Liberty Loan, and until that is out of the way, a weaker market may be anticipated. But on any

sign of a decided break, there will be plenty of investors with ready cash to pick up bargains.

The next Liberty Loan will be fully subscribed. It may mean hard work, but the American people have fresh inspiration in the dramatic success of the Allied Armies in France. Not a few are finding inspiration also in the result of the election in Maine, with its indication that the Republicans will probably elect a majority of at least one branch of the next Congress.

The American people are beginning to feel that the President's policy of winning the war by force is more strongly sustained by Republicans in Congress than by Democrats. Everybody agrees with the President that this is a good time to "adjourn politics" and to put all the pacifists in the background while we proceed with the one big job on hand of whipping the Hun to his knees.

Another factor that many overlook is the very serious disturbance to business which the sloppy war revenue bill of Mr. Kitchin has already occasioned. Democrats and Republicans alike are thoroughly disgusted with the stupid blundering of Mr. Kitchin. He has set himself up even against the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury and has unbounded confidence in his own conceit. It would be to the substantial advantage of business men, working men, farmers and to the winning of the war if Mr. Kitchin were replaced as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee next March. He will certainly be replaced if Republicans control the House, otherwise not.

Several months ago when we had glowing advices of a wonderful crop year, I advised my readers to wait until the wheat, corn and cotton crops had emerged from the danger zones of drought and frost. It is never wise to calculate the size of the crops until the harvest is at hand. While wheat is above the normal, corn and cotton have suffered severely and these are two of our most profitable crops. On the whole, the crops at present prices will largely increase our natural

THE TEN PAYMENT PLAN

Buy an Income Month by Month

A Decided Advantage

of investing on "The Ten Payment Plan" is that it enables you to

Control Five Times As Much Stock

as your first payment of 20% would purchase outright. You pay the balance of your purchase in 9 equal monthly payments. Meanwhile, you

Get All Dividends As Due

and reserve the right to sell should the stocks you hold advance in price and afford you an opportunity to take a profit. Send for our FREE Booklets showing how to insure a definite saving from your income each month and how to invest this saving under "The Ten Payment Plan" in listed securities yielding as high as 10%.

Write for Booklets L-9

E. M. Fuller & Co.

Members
Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York
50 BROAD STREET NEW YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

DENOMINATIONS \$100, \$500, \$1000.

Bonds are secured by first mortgages on improved farms in the best agricultural sections of Oklahoma. We have loaned over \$3,000,000.00 without a cent of loss to any investor. Bonds mature in 2, 3, and 5 years and can be had in denominations of \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1000.00—interest payable semi-annually.

AURELIUS-SWANSON CO., Inc.
Assets over \$400,000.00
28 State National Bank Building
Oklahoma City Oklahoma

New York Curb Market Securities

For Cash In Full
Partial Payment Plan
Liberal Margin Basis

Latest available information on any stock you may be interested in on request.

L.R. LATROBE & Co.

(Established 1905)
111 Broadway New York

Buy War Savings Stamps

During September, \$4.20, and one cent additional for each following month during 1918

The Government Pays it Back from You January 1st, 1923, for \$5.00

Buy it outright for Cash. Or buy it on the Installment Plan: 25c down and 25c as often as possible.

W. S. S. War Savings Stamps

ISSUED BY THE United States Government

The Leslie-Judge Co. is an authorized agent of the United States Government in the sale of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps to the public. Our services are gladly rendered free.

wealth, so there is nothing in this feature to disturb the stock market.

After we have floated the Liberty Loan and after the election, at which I am confident the voters will decide to bring stronger men to the front in the next Congress, we shall have a better market.

I still believe that investors are having a great opportunity at present to make profitable and promising investments. Among all these none can be safer and few can promise a greater speculative advance than our own Liberty Bonds. A few years after the war, all the Liberty Loan bonds should sell far above par.

M., TOLEDO, OHIO: It has no connection with Wall Street and I have been unable to get a satisfactory report.

F., CHICAGO: Texas Company offers a better chance for a substantial investment than Globe Oil at present.

INQUIRER, SAN FRANCISCO: I do not recommend an investment in any oil stock on which the promoter of the enterprise promises to pay you 20% a year. Such things don't happen very often.

W., ELIZABETH, N. J.: The company has no connection with Wall Street and I am unable to get a report on which to base a careful judgment. Act with caution if a large investment is contemplated.

L., WATERLOO, IOWA: Sinclair Oil at the price you name is a fair speculation. The company's recent reports have been decidedly favorable. For an investment one of the older and stronger companies would be better.

L., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.: While Hupp Motor is not paying dividends on anything but its 7 per cent. preferred, its earnings on common for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, were at the rate of 14.3 per cent.

W., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA: It is difficult to get a fair basis on which to estimate the future of Hudson Manhattan income 5s. Those who are familiar with the property believe they are a good speculation around 20.

R., CLEVELAND: Swift & Company stock at 103 looks attractive in spite of the Government's attitude. American Locomotive pfd. is quoted at slightly under par. It is safe. Rather the character of the broker than the exchange should be considered.

W., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Purchase of shares in any new motor company would at this time be more or less a gamble. The established concerns alone are likely to pass through present adverse conditions safely. Buy only dividend-paying motor stocks.

C., GALESBURG: Giroux Copper is consolidated with the Consolidated Copper Mines Company. The latter reports are favorable and while the ore is of very low grade, it appears to be profitable at present prices. There is no reason why you should sign the proxy.

VINING, MINN.: The U. S. Steamship Company had a fleet of ocean going and coastwise steamships which it disposed of last year to enter into the shipbuilding business. It has contracts for Government work, said to be on a profitable basis. The last report was favorable. There are few transactions in the stock.

P., MANSFIELD, OHIO: One with \$1000 to invest might diversify his holdings by buying a few shares of a good oil stock like Texas Co. at about \$157 and paying 10 per cent.; one good railroad like U. P. common at about \$125 and paying 10 per cent.; and one good industrial, like Corn Prod. pfd., around par, and paying 7 per cent.

G., BISBEE, ARIZ.: An investor with \$6000 would get good returns and prospects of profit after the war by the purchase of a few shares each of Rock Island 7 per cent. pfd. around 80.; C. C. & St. L. 5 per cent. pfd. around 65; Corn Products 7 per cent. pfd. around par; Archison pfd. around 80; Atlantic Coast Line around 95; Texas Company around 150; Union Bag & Paper Co. around 75, and Union Pacific pfd. around 70.

S., CARLISLE, PA.: One with \$5000 to invest safely with good returns and promises of an advance might well buy one West Shore 4 per cent. bond at about 74, a few shares each of U. P. pfd. at about 70, paying 4 per cent.; Archison pfd. at about 81, paying 5 per cent.; Atlantic Coast Line at about 90, paying 7 per cent.; U. S. Steel pfd. at about 110, paying 7 per cent.; Union Bag & Paper at about 73, paying 6 per cent. and extras.

H. A. D.: \$4,000 could be safely invested to net about 6% in such bonds as the Rock Island 4's around 68, the West Shore 4's around 74, the Anglo-French 5's around 94, City of Paris 6's around the same price and the Dominion of Canada 5's around 95. It might be well to have some industrial bonds. Among the best are U. S. Steel 5's at 98, Central Leather 5's at 94, Bethlehem Steel 5's at 81, American Tel. & Tel. 5's at 90, or the Convertible 6's at 94.

K., MEADVILLE, PENN.: Oil issues selling "from \$10 a share down" can hardly be called first-class. Among the better-thought-of cheap oil stocks are Cosden, Elk Basin, Federal Oil pfd., Sapulpa, Sinclair, and Midwest Oil pfd. All these are dividend payers and have fair possibilities. Better, however, is Anglo-American. International Petroleum is also well regarded. There seems to be no immediate good prospects for Mex. Petroleum. The best Mexican oil issue is Mexican Petroleum, a dividend payer, but high priced. Pierce Oil, paying no dividend, has large interests in Mexico. The stock is a fair long-pull speculation. Although affairs are quieting down in Mexico, the situation is not yet wholly satisfactory.

New York, September 21, 1918.

JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, will send to any investor without charge their loan list No. 716, embracing 6 per cent. farm mortgages from \$200 upward. Deposits of \$25 received.

Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., Third Avenue and Spring Street, Seattle, Wash., will send an attractive free list of 7 per cent. mortgage investments in Seattle, with interest paid semi-annually.

A free booklet on 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds in denominations of \$100 and upward can be had by writing to G. L. Miller & Co., 5-1017 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga. Ask for the free booklet entitled "The Miller Service."

The most successful investors are those who study market conditions and the trend of affairs. The Bache Review which covers these matters can be had free by writing to J. S. Bache & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

For those who speculate in cotton and grain as well as those who buy railroad and other securities, E. W. Wagner & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 33 New Street, New York, prepare and mail, free of charge, frequent and instructive reports. Their special cotton and grain reviews are issued weekly. They invite correspondence from our readers.

The wonderful growth of Seattle has led many investors to turn to that city for 7 per cent. real estate investments, as money on the coast commands a high figure. The Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 808 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash., invites investors to write for an illustrated description of a 7 per cent. investment which they highly recommend.

Six handbooks of interest to investors covering respectively Silver, Tobacco, Steel, Oil, Powder and Five-and-Ten-Cent Store stocks have been compiled by Slattery & Co., Investment Securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York. These little volumes or any of them can be had without charge by writing to Slattery & Co., Dept. 78 D. Mention the ones you want.

An unusual opportunity for small investors with \$50 upward to buy Iowa tax-free municipal bonds and first farm mortgages with good interest on the partial payment plan, if desired, is offered by the Bankers' Mortgage Co., with a capital of \$2,000,000, of Des Moines, Iowa. Write to the above company for its instructive free booklet entitled "Iowa Investments No. 1536."

Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York, highly recommend the Cities Service Preferred stock, representing one of the largest of the oil and public utilities corporations in America. They point out that a monthly income of \$25 can be had by an investment of about \$3,800 in fifty shares of this stock. Write to Doherty & Co. for their free circular "L. W. 90."

Small investors with savings accounts can add from 50 to 75 per cent. to their incomes by taking \$100 or more and applying it to the payment of a few shares of a first-class dividend-paying stock. This will be an interesting and educational experiment. Write to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York, for booklet "B. 4" on the "Partial Payment Plan."

First mortgage real estate 6 per cent., serial gold bonds with every element of safety and liberal return are offered on new first class income producing properties. An interesting free booklet on this subject is published by the Federal Bond and Mortgage Co., Harry W. Ford, President, 90 E. Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. Write to this company for the "Buyer's Guide to Good Investments."

Investors and speculators will find many advantages in securing the information and forecasts so carefully gathered by the well-known Babson's Statistical Organization, the largest of its character in the world, at Wellesley Hills, Mass. The information that they have secured regarding "Fall Investment Prospects" is extremely valuable. Write to the above corporation for free particulars. Address Dept. K. 2.

Careful investors diversify their investments in the interests of security and best return. This diversification is not complete unless it includes railroad, industrial, real estate and farm loans. Six per cent. bonds in denomination of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 can be had of S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, N. Y., a house with a successful record of thirty-six years. Write to Straus & Co. for "Booklet H-803."

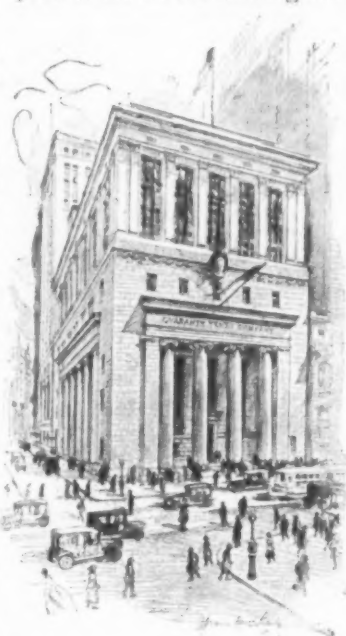
September is a good month to invest. The best of securities are on the bargain counter. The National City Co., National City Bank Building, New York, is rendering a public service by thoroughly investigating securities of the highest type and offering them on a basis that will give a liberal yield. The recommendation of this company is most highly regarded. Write to it for the "Special List of Investment L-87."

Oil stocks are always attractive. Lately the low-priced ones of high reputation as dividend-payers are being bought because of their high returns. An interesting free booklet on the subject and also on attractive foreign government bonds bought on the partial payment plan, and which yield from 6 to 8 per cent., can be had by writing to R. C. Megargel & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 27 Pine Street, New York. Ask for their "Booklet 20D."

Some of the leading trust companies and banks are now publishing very carefully prepared and ably edited booklets on financial and economic conditions in this and in other countries. These include booklets on "How to Figure Interest Returns on Securities," "The War Tax Law," "The Income Tax Law," "The Safe Keeping of Securities" and a number of other subjects. Those who are interested can get a complete list of these publications, copies of which are sent without charge, by addressing the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, New York, and mentioning LESLIE'S.

Service to Investors

UNUSUAL opportunities for investments offering exceptionally attractive returns, without sacrifice of security, are available under present conditions. Our Bond Department issues monthly a booklet of *Investment Recommendations* which describes securities offered and recommended by this Company. We shall be glad to place your name on our mailing list for the current and succeeding issues.



In our Bond Department are centered this Company's activities in investment securities. It daily meets problems which only occasionally confront the individual investor. In selecting bonds and notes which will best meet your requirements, the extensive facilities and services of this Department can be of advantage to you.

This Company is an organization of two thousand people and forty departments. It offers the facilities and services of a commercial bank, a trust company, a foreign exchange bank, an investment institution, and a safekeeping depository. Each department is complete in itself; all work together under a single policy of service.

The co-operation of these resources of organization, facilities, and capital in one institution makes possible a service of the broadest scope and value.

Your inquiries as to how any feature of our service may meet your needs will be welcomed.

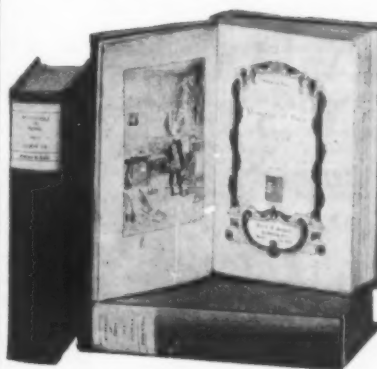
Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE: Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. MADISON AVE. OFFICE: Madison Ave. & 60th St. LONDON OFFICE: 32 Lombard St., E. C. PARIS OFFICE: Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3

Capital and Surplus \$50,000,000 Resources more than \$600,000,000

The Mysteries of Paris



6 EDITION de LUXE VOLUMES IN 3

(Each size 8 1/2 x 6 inches)

OVER 1850 PAGES

Deckle-edged, laid paper. Original Etchings—Big Type—Art Buckram Binding—Gold Tops

A BARGAIN:—The 3 Volumes sent prepaid on receipt of \$1.00 WITH ORDER—the balance of price, \$3.00, payable \$1.00 a month for 3 months; or send the cash price, \$3.75, with order. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED—ORDER TODAY—THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED.

BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION COMPANY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

THE life of the Parisian under-world depicted with an unsparing hand. Realistic revelations of the mysterious existence led by the swindlers, ruffians, outcasts, robbers and murderers in the haunts of crime of Europe's greatest capital. A literal and unabridged translation from the original French of *Eugene Sue's* great masterpiece, the most famous book of its day—a romance that startled European society. The story of a modern D'Artagnan and his perilous adventures in the lowest haunts of life as he pursues his self-appointed task of succoring the unfortunate, remedying iniquities, and avenging guilt. The plague spots of a selfish civilization and the hideous conditions created by poverty and vice are shown with a pitiless realism, but with a highly moral purpose.

The Thrift Smoke

You don't smoke a pipe once and throw it away. You smoke it month after month, using the grade of tobacco you like in its most economical form! If it's a good pipe, and if you treat it right, the longer you smoke it the sweeter and mellower it gets. But there's even one more economy when you smoke the



Wellington
THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

The W D C triangle trade-mark has been the sign of supreme pipe value for more than 50 years. It is not only on every Wellington, but also on pipes that we make of every other style, size and grade. Price for price, there is no better pipe than a W D C.

Tobacco burns dry in a Wellington from top to bottom, and you smoke it with pleasure down to the very last grain. No waste there! The well catches all moisture, and keeps it away from the tobacco and your mouth. There is no bubbling. No tobacco crumbs can come through. The top opening of the bit sends the clean, dry smoke up away from your tongue.

The bowl of every Wellington is genuine French Briar, seasoned by our own special process and guaranteed against cracking or burning through.

Good dealers have Wellington Pipes in many sizes, shapes and grades at 75 cents and up. Get yours—and be thrifty and happy forever after.

WM. DEMUTH & CO., New York
World's Largest Pipe Manufacturers

FORWARD!

¶ Every needful professional service in America must be turned to war power.

¶ The professional duty of Advertising Agencies is to understand and interpret the business and the products of America to the people of America. This they have done and today they are confronted with another duty wherein they will not fail.

¶ The Advertising Agencies are today helping to mobilize the minds of Americans to the complete understanding of what America at war must be like. They are trained in the art of projecting to the public dynamic ideas—that is ideas which people do not merely accept, but act upon, definitely, immediately and positively.

¶ America has in her Advertising Agencies something no other country has ever had.

¶ These professional men of business are equipped morally and intellectually to do a great work towards national cohesion. They know how to direct the energies of the public, concentrate the country's war purpose, and shape the effectiveness of its industry. To this work they have pledged their every effort, every hour, every dollar that their country demands.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ADVERTISING AGENCIES**

METROPOLITAN TOWER

NEW YORK

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion: The pictures on p. 408 and the pictures and article on p. 414 will serve to bring close home the various ways in which each community may contribute to the morals of the soldiers and sailors and help to fit the men for their tasks, thus furnishing a lesson in citizenship, that of cooperation. What the actual participation of our boys in the fighting means may be realized by a careful study of Mr. Kirtland's article, p. 411. This should be closely related to the recent St. Mihiel operations. (Week of War, p. 424.) What our democracy has done to meet the great crisis of war in military preparedness in the past (1861, 1898, etc.), what it is now doing, and what it should do, would furnish an appropriate subject for discussion based on pp. 408, 418.

Birth of a Nation, Cover painting. To what new nation does the artist refer? What part has it played in history? Where? How important is it likely to be? Why? With what recent events should the picture be connected? How is the new nation represented? Has it a flag? an organized government? Compare the steps in the birth of our nation with those which gave rise to this new nation. What were the most important and why? How similar are they? How different? Is this war likely to give rise to any other new nation? Explain. See p. 410.

Starting Some Yankee "Rough Stuff," p. 411. Compare these pictures with those of Vaux in issue of September 14. Why does Mr. Kirtland call attention to these ruins? Why should we be especially interested in them? How do the present methods of fighting differ from those used earlier? How is this explained? Is it due at all to the entry of America into the war? Sum up as far as you can all the important lessons learned by the war. By what methods do you expect it to be won? Argue your point. Do the American methods of fighting differ from those used by the other allied armies? What does the author emphasize as the principal explanation of the German successes? In what points are they weak? Why should the new pictures of the fighting "need a column each to convey their meaning"? Why should a picture of a battle scene need any column of explanation? Does the fault lie with the picture?

On French Battlefields, p. 408. A Week of the War, p. 424. When and under what circumstances was Quentin Roosevelt killed? What does the publication of this picture indicate has been accomplished by the Allies since? What has been accomplished recently? How does the lower picture illustrate this? Criticize the German official report of the St. Mihiel operations which stated "In anticipation of such an attack the evacuation was begun a few days ago," etc.

The New Fellowship, p. 414. Is any such work being done in your town? Would it be possible for your community to assist this work in any way? Who can do this work to best advantage and why? In how many different ways are the soldiers and sailors being assisted? Point out the different ways in which these booths help. How important is this work? How does it compare with the work being done by the Y. M. C. A.? How many other organizations are doing work of this kind?

How necessary are these? Allen's *Keeping Our Fighters Fit for War and After* (Century), written with the cooperation of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, describes in entertaining fashion the many lines of work which are being carried on. This work is constantly changing in character. What changes does Mr. Adams emphasize?

The "Y" at Work in Italy, p. 409. What is the nature of the work being done for these Italian soldiers? Would it differ at all from that done for Americans by the "Y"? What are the age limits for the Italian army? Would you expect to find many boys enlisted? How are women being used to aid the army? How far are they being used by the other Allies? in this country? Have any attempts been made to organize them for this purpose?

When the Sun Shines in Italy, p. 413. To what three important devices for carrying on war do the pictures call attention? How does the use of these balloons differ from that of airplanes? How useful are these? Describe the other devices and point out their usefulness in connection with the fighting in Italy.

Soldiers—Past, Present and Future, p. 418. Point out some of the differences between the training of the soldiers represented in the center picture and the soldier today. How old would these veterans have been when the Civil War broke out? How far is this an argument for the present law? How far for such training as is shown in the upper right hand picture? Compare the provisions of the draft law of 1863 with the first draft law; the recent law. Explain opposition to the draft in the War of 1861-5. In what particular is the recent law superior? What are some of the plans already made for training the soldier of the future in this country? How important a part will the schools play in this? How does Prussian militarism differ from the kind of training now carried on in this country and that proposed? Take one of the important campaigns in our Civil War (for example, one around Richmond) and point out the differences in the way it would have been fought had it been planned with our present military knowledge. Write a description of it, using all the picture material to be found in this issue of LESLIE'S. How has the care of the wounded improved since the Civil War? the provisioning of the army? It would be interesting to make comparisons with other wars in which we have been interested, even going as far back as the Revolution.

Sunday, September 1, 1918, p. 426. State the main points in the recent request of the government to users of automobiles on Sunday. In how many different ways is gasoline being used to win the war? Explain the necessity for the present conservation measure. How many autos are in use in your town? Estimate the amount contributed to government uses by this saving in your particular community. How large a saving could be effected if the rules on the poster are observed?

The Yankees at Home in Italy, p. 412. What great bonds of sympathy in addition to a common cause draw the Americans and Italians together? What are the benefits likely to result to both countries?

The Seal of
Dependable Performance

Trade Mark Registered
U. S. Patent Office



The Bonded Truck

That Acme seal on the radiator is your bond of truck performance, thus:

Without consideration of cost, the Acme is the *only* truck which combines *all* of those units of motor truck construction which *users' actual records* prove of top efficiency. The Acme truck is the *Truck of Proved Units*.

For instance, performance records point conclusively to the service-excellence of Continental Motor, Timken Axles, Timken Bearings, and the other Acme units.

Acme Proved Units are the master products of master manu-

facturers, each admittedly the leader in his specialized field. Acme transportation engineers build these Proved Units into the Acme truck. They build in excess dimensions and excess strength.

The Acme truck is built in four models—one ton; two ton; three and one-half ton; four ton. Each model is oversized in both capacity and dimensions. Study the list of Acme Proved Units. Know why each Acme model can be depended upon to deliver service far beyond the accepted standard.

Write for the Acme truck book, "Pointers to Profits." Address Dept. 250.

Models: 1 to 4 Tons

ACME MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, Cadillac, Michigan

PROVED UNITS

Continental Red Seal Motor
Timken Axles
Timken Bearings
Timken-David Brown Worm Drive
Cotta Transmission
Borg & Beck Clutch
Ross Steering Gear
Blood Bros. Universal Joints
Smith Pressed Steel Frame
Detroit Springs
Artillery Type Wheels
Eisemann High Tension Magneto
Rayfield Carburetor
Stewart Vacuum Feed
Tubular Type Truck Radiator
Centrifugal Type Governor

ACME

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Truck of Proved Units

PROOF

George Ludwig
Dunkirk, New York
in a letter, says:

"If I were to buy another truck, I would not hesitate. It would be an Acme. I have owned and driven trucks for five years, and I do a lot of long distance moving and get a chance to see different makes of trucks, but I am satisfied I bought an Acme."

How many kills to YOUR shot pattern?

MOST hunters agree that three shots or more are essential to a kill. Less than three may mean a *cripple*, no matter what the size of shot or its velocity. Hence uniform pattern, i. e., an even spread of shot is essential to successful shooting, in the field or at the traps.

The secret of good patterns is in the *control* of the powder explosion. Good, evenly distributed patterns are the direct results of a correct system of wadding scientifically adjusted to the bore of the gun and the load. The wadding, like the piston head of a gas engine, must give the explosion something solid to work against, so that the shot may be *pushed* out evenly.

It must expand and fill the tube of the barrel, completely sealing in the gas behind it. No gas must escape to scatter the shot.

It must offer just the right amount of resistance to the explosion so as to develop uniform pressure and high velocity without danger of jamming the pellets out of shape at the "choke" or muzzle constriction.

The Winchester System

Winchester Wadding is the result of repeated experiments to determine the most efficient control of the gas blast.

The special construction of the Winchester *Base Wad* gives what is known as *Progressive Combustion* to the powder charge.

Combustion spreads instantly through the powder charge. By the time the top grains of powder become ignited the full energy of the burning powder behind is at work.

Though the explosion is almost instantaneous, it is none the less *Progressive*, the final energy and maximum velocity of the completely burned powder being developed at the *muzzle* where it is most needed.

Meanwhile, under the heat and pressure of combustion, the tough, springy, Winchester *Driving Wad* has expanded to fill the barrel snugly all around. No gas escapes. It is completely sealed in. The wadding *pushes* the shot evenly.

At the muzzle the shot pellets slip out without jamming while the wadding is checked for a brief interval by the constriction of the muzzle. It follows some distance behind the shot pattern.

The shot cluster travels on unbroken by gas blast or wadding

and makes the hard hitting, uniform pattern for which Winchester shot shells are world famous.

Fish-Tail Flash. All Winchester smokeless shells are made with the new Winchester Primer—the quickest and most powerful shot shell primer made. Its broad *fish-tail* flash gives even and thorough ignition. Every grain of powder is completely burned up before the shot charge leaves the muzzle.

The Crimp. The required degree of pressure necessary in seating the driving wads is worked out in combination with the *hardness* or the *softness* of the crimping required for any particular shell.

Water-Proofing and Lubrication. In the cold damp air of the marshes, or under the blazing sun at the traps, Winchester shells will always play true. Winchester water-proofing process prevents them from swelling from dampness. Special lubrication of the paper fibres prevents brittleness and splitting in dry weather.

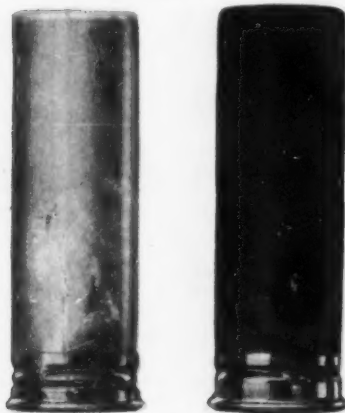
Uniform Shells. From primer to crimp, Winchester shells are constructed to insure the maximum pattern possible from any load and under all conditions. 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition are fired every year in testing Winchester guns and ammunition. \$100,000 is spent annually in the inspection and testing of finished shot shells alone.

Clean hits and more of them

To insure more hits and cleaner hits in the field or at the traps be sure your shells are Winchester Leader and Repeater for Smokeless; Nublack and New Rival for Black Powder. Write for our Free Booklet on Shells. **Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. 302, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.**

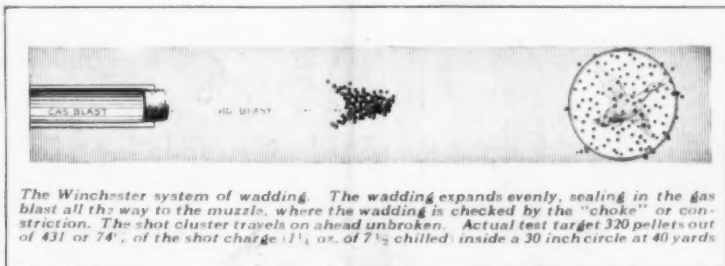


Black Powder Shells



"Nublack"

"New Rival"

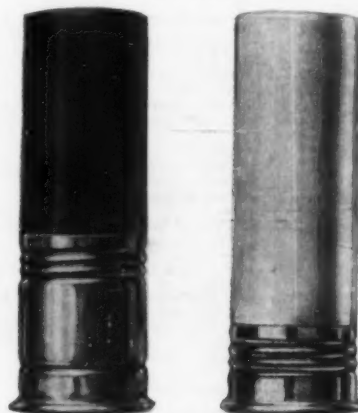


The Winchester system of wadding. The wadding expands evenly, sealing in the gas blast all the way to the muzzle, where the wadding is checked by the "choke" or constriction. The shot cluster travels on ahead unbroken. Actual test target 320 pellets out of 431 or 74% of the shot charge (1 1/2 oz. of 7 1/2 chilled) inside a 30 inch circle at 40 yards

WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition

Smokeless Powder Shells



"Leader"

"Repeater"